ELSEWHERE. cosan of the Diocese of Springfield, very large congregation at St. copal Cathedral to-day, composed the members of the church, but of and other State officers and promas generally of Springfield. The mon was based upon Acts, i. 7, sry able effort. It created a favor-on.

On the 14th inst., Richard Oliver Der-nof John L. and Emma Derickson, and P. Derickson, aged 2 years 11 months parents' residence, No. 429 West Fig. 2 o'clock p. m., Monday, July 15, ay morning, July 14, Edith Lillian, only and Mattie E. Volk, aged 2 years and 11

the residence of his parents, No. 257 ... Chicago, Tuesday at 10 o'clock. All ited. Carriages to Roschill. Gone but not forgotten."

15, 2 p. m., at No. 592 Carroll-av.

apers please copy.

fy 13, at 10:30 p. m., of congestion of the —At his residence, No. 38 West Har-many evening, after a short lilness. Tim-, at the age of 50 years, take place on Tuesday morning at 10 8 to Calvary Cemetery, Thoxpine (Country of Limerick, Ireland) y papers please copy. 17 14, at 2 o'clock p. m., John F. Cowan,

INNOUNCEMENTS.

O RENT

en suite or single, AT LOW RATES.
CHARLES GOODMAN.
Room 43, 116 Washington-st.

O RENT. tush-st., Brick Dwelling,

O RENT. o. 108 South Clark-st. Room 43, 116 Washington-st. PILE CURE.

BARHAM'S LE CURE. AUCTION SALES. UTTERS, LONG & CO.,

TURED TOBACCO, CIGARS, CECHAUM AND OTHE ? PIPES, londay. July 15, at 10 o'clock. salesrooms, 173 & 175 Randolph-st. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. LLANEOUS BOOKS OKS, STATIONERY, SHOW CASES, I ELECTRIC PEN (n perfect order, niv 10, at 2 o'clock p. m., at our sales-d 175. Randolph-st. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

700 LOTS OF ODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, ATS, CAPS, GLOVES, ETC., ay July 18, at 8:300 clock a. m., sulesrooms, 173 & 175 itandolph stagesrooms, 173 & 175 itandolph stagesrooms, 173 & 175 itandolph stagesrooms, 173 & 175 itandolph stages of the stage of the

CIAL SALE LARGE STOCK **COATS AND SUITS,** CT FROM NEW YORK, MORNING, July 18, at 11 o'clock sharp, strable stock of overcoats in Al-Wood chillas, Melions, Petershams, &c. Dress suits in great variety. At our salesrooms, BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

PLANTS & GREENHOUSES ANDERS, Esq., retiring from business, T. AUCTION, thment, Lake View, FRIDAY MORNING, o'rlock. For particulars see catalogues BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. URNITURE & FURNISHINGS

OF A FIRST-CLASS **JBHOUSE** T AUCTION, JULY 23, at 10 0'0LOOK A. M.,

AT CLUB HOUSE 71 MONROE-ST.

BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. SON, POMEROY & CO., ay's Sale, July 16, at 9:30 a. m., AT OUR STORE, THE rniture of Private Dwelling.

rlor and Chamber Sets, ine Carpets, Household Goods, of Groceries, &c.

EO, P. GORE & CO., DNESDAY, July 17, WE SHALL SELL

ASES SEASONABLE ND FINE ASSORTED SHOES, & SLIPPERS. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1878.

VOLUME XXXIX.

DIAMONDS.

Closing out a Special Lot of One Hundred Thousand Dollars' worth of Fine Stones at very low prices. Solitaires in new designs of setting, in Ear Rings, Studs, Finger Rings, &c., ranging in prices from \$20 to \$10,000. An inspection invited. Great inducements to the Trade.

GILES, BRO. & CO

S. E. cor. Washington & State-sts.

LEGAL. SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARIS 4

DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY. CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, SOUTH-ERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

Niram Sandford, et al.,
Paris & Danville Railroad Company, et al.

Josiah H. Johnston. Trustee, etc.,

Va.

Paris & Danville Railroad Company, et al.

The undersigned, Master in Chancery of said United States Court for the Southern District of Illinois, here by given notice that, by virtue of a decree of fore-closure entered in said Court October 8. 1877, in above entised cause, he will, on Wednesday. So the Court-louis in Paris, Edward Court, Williams, proceed to sell at public of the Court-louis in Paris, Edward County, Illinois, proceed to sell at public of the Court-louis in Paris, Edward County, Illinois, proceed to sell at public of the Court-louis in Paris, Edward County, Illinois, proceed to sell at public of the Court-louis in Paris, Edward Lawrence to Hawrence to Illinois, running through the Counties of Vermillion, Edgar, Lark, Crawford, and Lawrence to Lawrenceville, in and State, in all one benoured and three miles of road, together with all the right of way, depot-grounds, road-bed, super-structures, rolling stock, shops, tools, supplies, and material appertaining or belonging to the same; also all the coal-lands belonging to said Paris & Danville Eall-road Company, situated near Danville, Vermillion County, Illinois, comprising about twelve hundred and thirty acres, together with the machinery, plants, live stock, and mine equipments connected with the same. Said coal-lands, except the right of way of said railroad teros the same, will first be offered for saie, then the railroad, including said right of way, then said property will be offered as an entirety, whichever way the said property in the sagregate will sell for the laster in the county of the same of the county of the said property in the sagregate will sell for the laster in the county of the said property will not be sold either the county of the said property will not be sold for less than the county of the said property will not be sold for less than the county of the said property will not be sold for less than the county of the said property will not be sold for less the county of the said proper

count.

crims of sale: Said property will not be sold for less in two hundred thousand dollars. fifty thousand of the must be gaid in case on the day of sale, and one sared and fifty thousand dollars on confirmation of c. and balance of purchase money within three ather fer the confirmation of the same property separately shall deposit the sum of twenty-five affaith of his bid; and the hidder upon the challest two property separately shall deposit the sum of twenty-five andred dollars, and the bidder upon the railroad propy separately shall deposit the sum of twenty-five shall deposit the sum of seven thousand e hundred dollars for the same purpose, and sale will be made subject to all sums legally due taxes, which are a lien upon the property hereby lered sold, prior to the mortgage, and also subject all claims for right of way of said road. Said property will not be sold unless the sum of two hundred spasand dollars is bid upon the entire property, those the amounts required to paid in cash, said size will receive any of the bonds and opast due apons secured by the mortgage in payment of the rehase mone, each such bond and coupon being receive from the proceeds of such saie.

After confirmation of report of sale and full payment purchase money, and full compliance with all the runs of said sale, said Master will deliver a deed to the rehaser or purchasers of said premises.

Full After Confirmation of report of sale and full payment purchase money, and full compliance with all the runs of said sale, said Master will deliver a deed to the rehaser or purchasers of said premises.

J. A. JONES, Master in Chancery. rms of sale: Said property will not be sold for leading bundled thousand dollars, fifty thousand

Sale of Railroad Equipment.

IN PURSUANCE TO DECRETAL ORDERS FOR I was made and entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, in a grain cause therein pending in chancery, wherein the New Bedford institution for Savings is compainant, and the Whitewater Valley Railroad Company and observed the Company in the Company of Chechnada. O., on SATURDAT, the 20th day of July, 1878, at 1:30 o'clock p. m. and then and there set at public auction, to the highest bluder complying with the terms of sale, the following described personal property, being railroad. highest blader comblying with the terms of sale, the following described personal property, being railroad quipipoents now and hitherto in use upon the Whitewater Valley Kaliroad, consisting of four locomotives. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 6, two passenger cars, one baggage and gail car, seventy box cars, thirty flat cars, thirty oul cars, thirty stock cars, two cabooses, and one complete set of air-brakes.

Terms of sale—Cash up to the sum—of \$65,000, all above that amount payable in installments of not less than \$1,000 cach, no more than ten in number, falling due successively at intervals of six months from the say of sale. Deferred payments to be evidenced by the soles of the burchaser, bearing interval at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the day of sale, and secured by chartering the sale of the whitemap years the control of the Whitemap years the control of the Whitemap years the control of the Whitemap years the property will be sold as an entirety. Foresion given immediately.

THOM AS G. SMITH, Receiver, No. 33 West Second atreet, Cincinnati, O. Hoally, Joneson & Colson, Solicitors.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. STATE LINE. NEW YORK TO GLASGOW. LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN BRIFAST. LONDONDERRY and the Paris Expositio STATE OF VIII. 1918.

ETATE OF VIII. 1918.

Thursday duly STATE OF GEORGIA. Thursday July First cabin \$50 and \$75, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin

545. Return tickets at reduced raies. Steerage, at lovest rates. Apply to AUSTIN. BALDWIN & CO., Ger eral Agents.

J. WARRACK, Manager, 124 Washington-st., Chicago. ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

BOLIAIA. July 20. 9 a m i DEVONIA. Aug. 3. 9 a m CIRCASIA. July 27, 3 p m i ANCHORIA. Aug. 10,3 p m i ANCHORIA. Aug. 10,3 p m i ANCHORIA. July 24, noon Cabin \$35 to \$50. Exoursion Tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, \$40. Steerage, \$28.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Satural form Bremen Pier, foot of Chird street, Hoboken Steamers-From New York to Southampton Landon Havre, and Bremen, first cabla, \$100; sectors when \$20, cold; steerage, \$30 currency. For freight and passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York. CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Salling three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET. General Western Agent.

Proposals for Dredging. DUPLICATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, until 2 c. in. Aug. 10, 1878. Indeed, in the undersigned, until 2 c. in. Aug. 10, 1878, for dredging a bar in the Mississippi River opposite Dusugue, is.

For all information amply to

F. U. FARQUHAR, Major of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR HARBOR IMPROVE-MENTS.
U. S. ENGINER OFFICE, July 11, 1878.
EALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received
at this office until 10 o'block a. m., on Tuesday the
days of July, 1878, for the improvement of the
lowing harbors, except Eagle Harbor, Mich., for
the proposals as above will be received until Saturof the 12th day of August, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m.,

MITONAGON HARBOR, MICH.—Crib-work.
LGLE HARGE, MICH.—Crib-work.
LENNOMORE HARBOR, MICH. and Wis.—Crib-work.
LENNOMORE HARBOR, Wis.—Dredging.
LANTOWO HARBOR, Wis.—Crib-work.
LANTOWO FREFUGE, entrance at Sturgeon Bay CaCrib-work. 'Information apply at this office. Parties proposed bid must furnish satisfactory evidence of capacing good faith. Proposals will be indorsed on the clope "Proposals for — Harbor (naming the harbor harbor harbor harbor). RENEY M. ROBERT. Major of Engineers.

SAFETY STEAM BOILER. Send for Catalogue of the FIRMENICH

SAFETY STEAM BOILER. Requires no Cleaning of Soot or Askes,

J. G. & F. FIRMENICH, BUFFALO, N. Y.

CLOTHES CLEANING. Your Old Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED. at triding expense. Expressed C. Or Clothes! LAIN, 80 Dearborn and 261 West, Aladison-str. Chicago, 107 Sorth 6th-str. St. Dearth 1, Mer. St. St. St. Dearth 1, Mer. St. St. Dearth 1, Mer. St. St. Dearth 1, Mer. Dearth MINERAL WATERS.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY.

7

HUNYADI JANOS. The Best Natural Aperient. THE LANCET.

"Hunyadi Janos.— Baron Liebig affirms that its richness in aperient salts surpass-es that of all other known waters." THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOUR

NAL. - "Hunyadl Janos. - The most agreeable, safest, and most efficacious aperi-ent water." PROFESSOR VIRCHOW, Berlin. "Invariably good and prompt success: most valuable."
PROFESSOR BAMBERGER, Vienna. "I have prescribed these Waters with remarkable success." PROFESSOR SCANZONI, Warzburg. "I pre-

Indispensable to the Traveling Public.

Every genuine bottle bears the name of The Apoliaris Co. (ilmited), London. FRED'K DE BARY & CO., 41 & 43 Warren.st., New York, Sole Agent for United States and Canada. FOR SALE BY DEALERS, GROCERS, AND

DRUGGISTS.

The label on every genuine bottle is printed on blue HUNYADI WATER GROMMES & ULLRICH.

ARTISTIC TAILORING. FACTS

Our Stock of Woolens is SUPERIOR in QUALITY and Finish. We make them in the most THOROUGH, DURABLE, and ARTISTIC manner. We employ the most SKILLED ARTISANS and WORKMEN. We WARRANT every article to be EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED. We are selling all our goods as low as an HONEST ARTICLE, EQUALITY GOOD, can be furnished.

urnished.
Business Suits, \$45 upwards.
Business Trousers, \$10 upwards.
Dress Suits, \$65 upwards.
All of SIMON PURE FABRICS, and produced in the highest sivie of the art.
PRICES LOW-STANDARD the HIGH-EST. SPECIAL ATTENTION given to WEDDING TOILETS. EDWARD ELY, IMPORTING TAILOR, 163 & 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

EXCURSIONS. Grand Pleasure Excursions TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Renowned Palace Steamers PEERLESS Will leave THURSDAY, July 18, at 8 p. m. J. L. HURD

Will leave THURSDAY, July 25, at 8 p. m.
The most delightful trip during the hotseason. Round rin tickets by lake, rail, and river at reduced rates, and for descriptive circulars. State-rooms can be se-Send for descriptive circums. State of the cured in advance at the office of LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN. 72 Market-st. .

Managera Lake Sup. People's Line Stmrs. . NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY TREASURER COOK COUNTY, ILL.

Delinquent Tax-payers will please retaxes due was made on the 5th of this month, and that by paying now they will save much trouble and annoyance.

S. H. MoCREA, Co. Collector.

CANNED MEATS. CHICAGO'S GREATEST PRIDE IS THE NATURAL CONSERVED S. O. BRAND

CANNED MEATS, As they are of such good quality as to be served at the day.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

CLOTHING. TO THE CLOTHING TRADE.

The entire stock of Boys' and Youths' Clothing con-ained in store of Poole & Chapin, 101 State-st., for ale cheap. The goods are all first-class in quality and nake, and suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, and will be sold only for cash or approved indorsed notes. For further particulars inquire in the store, where the roods will be shown until Thursday hext.

CENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Paper Collars, &c.,

For sale in one lot cheap.
NO. 101 STATE-ST. OPTICIAN.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building. PRICELESS

Fine spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers. &c. LAUNDRIES.

ORIENTALY SHIRTS pr piece 120 COLLARS pr doz 350 CUFFS pr doz 700 These are our Specialty and are done equal to new. Sent by mail or C. O. D. 405 W. Madison-st | 420 W. Randolph | 111 Clark-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT. Store and basement 38 LaSalle-st.; also second, third, and fourth floors of 38 and 40 LaSalle-st.; each floor 46 f85; good light and elevator; well adapted for mercan-tile or manufacturing business. Will rest whole or any part. WM. C. DOW. 8 Tribune Building.

DENTISTRY. TEETH BEST SET, SS. warranted.
Extracted without pain.
Gold Fillings at low rates.
DRS. McCHESNEY.

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION. Mr. John N. Gage has this day retired from our firm, and the business will be continued by the remaining partners under the old firm name. GAGE BROS. & CO.

July 1, 1878. EDUCATIONAL. Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Ill. THE SCHOOL FOR THE TIMES.

See full advertisement in next Saturday's issue of the Tribune.

MARTIN E. CADY, Principal.

FOR SALE. First-class Store Fixtures, Tables, Show Cases, Mirrors, &c., contained in store 101 State-st., where they can be seen until Thursday next.

WANTED. WANTED.

First-class traveling man for Grain and Provision Trade. Must thoroughly understand the business and have an extensive acquaintance among dealers. Ad-dress with reference, A 103, Tribune office.

BURT'S SHOES THEY ARE THE BURT'S SHOES BEST. Ask YOUR

HELL ON EARTH

The Situation at St. Louis Becomes an Abso-

lute Horror. Yesterday Still Hotter than Either Saturday or Sunday.

A Loss of Life from Heat Unparalleled in Modern Times.

PROFESSOR LAUDER ERUNTON, M. O., F. R. S., London, "More pleasant than its rivals, and surpasses them in emeacy."

PROFESSOR AITEN, M. D., F. R. S., Royal Military Hospital, Notley. "Preferred to Pullba and Friederichshall."

Remoresless Ira of Remorseless Ire of A WINEGLASSFUL A DOSE. Heaven.

> One Hundred Victims Saved at the City Dispensary.

The Rising of To-Day's Sun Awaited with Absolute Terror.

Scenes at the Morgue---Apprehension of a Pestilence.

Continuation of Remarkably High Temperature All Over the

West. A Cooling Wave Now Coming South

from Manitoba.

HOT HORROR. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
St. Louis, July 15.—This day will long b historic in St. Louis as the hottest ever experi-enced in this latitude. Yesterday the mercury touched almost the same point in the ther-mometer, but being Sanday, with the great najority of people indoors, was not near so oppressive to the populace, nor so terrible in its results. At daylight this morning the atmosphere was already suffocating in its closeness, and at 8 o'clock the mercury marked 90 in the shade. By that hour several cases of sun-streke had been reported, and a number of

patients were at the dispensary for treatment. THE DISPENSARY
had been hurriedly fitted up as a temporary
hospital, being provided with wire couches, ice, dicines, and the necessary medical attendants. This was done in anticipation of an extraordinary weather crisis, and the subsequent events of the day showed the wisdom of the precaution, as many lives were saved by the facilities that were thus afforded for quick treatment. The Dispensary presented

of animation. Early in the morning crowds gathered at the door to watch the operations of the corps of physicians and attendants who were rushing about. A member of the Board of Health, Mr. Priest, looked with coat and vest off, superintended opera-tions. Drs. Lede, King, and Remick attended mainly to the fatients, assisted by Drs. Homar and Davis and two assistant physicians from the City Hospital. Across the hallway Mr Francis had a wire grating erected to shut off from the crowd a space in which to place beds for the accommodation of patients. Four or five attendants assisted in placing them upon

the cots and bringing them to a state of con-sciousness. As the day were on the number of ARRIVALS INCREASED ALARMINGLY. Each patient as he arrived was quickly placed on a couch, ice and restoratives were applied and when sufficiently revived, he was hurried in a city ambulance to the City Hospital, or to his home. At an early hour the most exagger ated rumors flew about the city, and a general aisrm prevailed and continued during the day. Every hour there came in reports of some wellknown citizen who had been stricken down.

About 10 o'clock THE VENERABLE DR. M'ANNALLY, editor of the Christian Advocate, fell prostrate while at work in his office, and at once the report went forth that he was dead, and it was that he had revived and was still alive, though in a critical condition. At 11 o'clock Joseph Tiernan, a prominent real-estate dealer, while talking to his partner, A. A. Lancaster, a wellknown and popular politician and capitalist, fell to the floor insensible. Lamaster rushed out for ice, and, on his return, fell prostrate him self, and, though both were revived, both are in

a critical condition. These and numerous similar authentic reports GREATLY EXCITED THE PEOPLE, and business men refused to go into the streets Many suffered serious inconveniences in their business by their refusal to venture into the sun. At an early hour several visitors to the levee, where the sun came down with merciless effect upon the white stones, fell insensible A roustabout fell, expired immediately, and was taken to the Morgue. The alarm was so intense among the river-hands that they re-fused to load and unload boats during midday, and river-commerce suffered seriously. Im-mense cargoes of grain were at the wharves to be discharged, but the stevedores in most

REFUSED TO PUT THEIR MEN TO WORK. At the mills and factories, also, where the heat was intensified, and where many were pros-trated, large numbers of workmen refused to work, and work in several large establishments was almost suspended. On 'Change several prominent millers discussed the situation, and it is stated authentically agreed to suspend work to-morrow and not to resume until there is a change in the weather. At noon there were fifteen corpses in the Morgue. New bodies arrived from time to time, and others were taken away to be buried. Two horses of Undertaker Coffee fell dead in the streets while conveying the bodies of two victims to the cemetery. Undertaker Smithers lost three horses in the same service. Among the bodies laid out

IN THE MORGUE was that of John Phelan, once one of the City Council, and one of the most brilliant young men in the city. He had been picked up in the streets dead from sunstroke.

streets dead from sunstroke.

THE STENCH WAS AWPUL,
and pervaded the atmosphere for a block away.
Fifteen of the bodies were already boxed up for burial to-night, and the others were on ice. Of course the most of these victims were of the poor and laboring classes, many of them unknown, and destined to a quick and unceremonious burial. The Coroner's office attached to the Morgue will remain open all night, the Coroner and his deputies devoting their time to the reception of bodies. The suffering was not confined to the business parts of the city by any means.

MANY LADIES AND TOUNG PEOPLE

MANY LADIES AND YOUNG PROPLE

cases were uniformly light, the patients recordering after brief medical treatment. Horses and mules sufficed intensing from the base. Six street-cars on the Broadway line were side-trayked because the teams had fallen dead or or district the breath of the street of trayked because the teams had fallen dead or were of the street of the

at Dr. Robinson and Sergt. McGrew, and departed.

As stated, in the worst cases, the first effect of the ice water was merely a start and a snort, and sometimes a groan. At the end of a few minutes' application generally, except where the patient was absolutely at death's door, the groans became more frequent, and the poor patient began to writhe spasmodically. Under the stream of ice-water the pain must be intense, and it reaches into a degree of unconsciousness where the mind itself is a total blank. This writhing finsily changes to convulsions, which are most painful to witness, as every muscle is drawn as tight as a bow-string, and the movements of the patient indicate agony. These are counteracted by applications of ether or chioroform, and by use of a shingle in slapping the soles of the feet and the fleshy parts. The object accomplished, there is more use of ice-water, and so on, till the patient slowly opens his eyes and begins to realize where he is and what has happened. Some more ice-water, and then rest and quict, where the breeze sweeps through the hall, and at the end of a couple of hours a trip to the City Hospital or to home. The above description of treatment is not complete without a mention of the almost constant rubbing of the patient on chest, stomach, and sides with a great chunk of ice. The almost uniform success accomplished in scores of cases demonstrates clearly that a victim of sunstroke can Business is greatly affected, and traffic is almost entirely stopped. Everybody is staying in doors

when not compelled to venture out. THE DEAD LIST. The following is a correct list of the reported deaths to-day from sunstroke, taken from the books of the Board of Realth:

Wendel Bauer. William Graef. P. J. Herkert. Thomas Doyle, Mary Harmon. Caren Roberts. Herman A. Koenig. George Kroulien. Edwin Eplent. Leopold Mitschman. Hanna Bennett. Marion Havdon. Henry Amelinuz. John Dufries. Larry Henely, Ernst Jacobs. F. C. D. Poue. William Lucas. Mary Teasby. Hattie L. Wakefield. Joseph McMahou. Bridget Kernan Bernard Grimelt. James R. Fahey. Alexander James Danelli. Julius Link. George Hill. John Mooney. Gardner H. Shaw. Anton Weidereiter. John Buckley. August Ackerman Charles Weden. Frantz Dreder. A. B. Rand. Julius Friese. John McGlade. Philip Knoeble. Adolph Theodore Pachalice. Elizabeth S. Barton. Rosa Sterbert Dennis M. Grutz. John Whirtle. Mary Naber. August Keller.

Martin Bosse. Thomas Leddy. F. W. Schukraft. Mrs. Mary Abd. The above are all adults. CORROBORATORY.

To the Western Associated Press.
Sr. Louis, July 15.—The intense heat of the past week still continues, in fact increases one or two degrees daily, and has become really frightful. The number of prostrations to-day will reach fully 150, between forty and fifty of which have been fatal. The extra force provided at the City Dispensary noted last night has been hard at work all day, and the skill and energy of all have been taxed to the utmost. A large number of cases to day have been of persons overcome in their own homes or places of business, and include people of all classes of society, and embrace men, women, and chil-dren. There are no signs of an abatement of

society, and embrace men, women, and children. There are no signs of an abatement of the heat, and the most serious apprehensions are felt by all classes of people for the result.

St. Louis ON SUNDAY.

St. Louis Republican, July 15.

Everybody hoped Saturday night that there would be some abatement before morning of the heat, but the day broke with the same brazen sky and breezeless atmosphere which made Thursday, Friday, and Saturday so uncomfortable, and the record of deaths from the heat for Sunday was destined to exceed that of any day, previous. From morning till night scarcely a breath of air relieved the oppressiveness felt everywhere. The parks, usually so crowded on Sunday, were until evening almost deserted. Cases of sunstroke among those who ventured out began to come in at an early hour, and long before night it was known that the list for the day would be sometning appalling. Many cases among those reported early were not the result of vesterday's heat so much as of that of Saturday, the number of those found dead in bed being especially notable. Had yesterday been any other day in the week and the people engaged in their regilar labor, the number of sunstrokes would undoubtedly have been greater. As it was, the great majority of people were enabled, if not to secure comfort, at least to keep out of the rays of the sun. At night the streets were about as full as is usual on Sunday night, and a good deal of drinking appeared to be going on, one probable result of which will be to insure a pumber of fatal cases to-day, unless the weather changes very suddenty.

Although Saturday was a day of very heavy work for the Coroner, involving trips to every part of the city, yesterday brought more than

less the weather changes very suddeny.

Although Saturday was a day of very heavy work for the Coromer, involving trips to every part of the city, yesterday brought more than twice as many cases to his attention, and from 40 clock a. m. till after dark he and Deputy Praedicow louds do rest. In nearly every case the verdict was that of death from heat.

The Morgue and the Dispensary were the two points in the city where activity and industry prevailed. At the former every pipe of the many which nedge the building were as busy as could be in throwing spray in all directions, for the purpose of keeping the air wet and holding down the odor to which an average of half-adozen bodies constantly contributed. By 90 clock a. m. seven new bodies had been handled and about the same number of those of tweaty-four hours standing had been shipped to their place of deposit in potter's field. All day long the long, heavy, ugly-looking and odorous pine boxes were being received and shipped, and the work did not close with dark. Every precaution was taken to prevent the ghastly traffic from becoming a nuisance to the neighborhood, and, considering the circumstances, there was very little complaint.

The Dispensary Corps labored incessantly yesterday, from early morning, with barely time to get meals, till after midnight. Health Commissioner Francis, Dr. Lüdeking, Dr. Robinson, Dr. Renek, Dr. Garesche, Sergt. McGrew, the two ambulance experts, two officers, and two other hands formed the corps. The cases began to arrive about 10 o'clock, and once started, the work of rubbing down with ice-bricks, dousing with ice-water, slapping with shingles, and rubbing with ether and chloroform never

NEBRASKA. OMARIA, Neb., July 15 .- Three deaths occurred here during the past forty-hight hours, the ef-fect of the extreme heat.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 15 .- One fatal ces of sunstroke occured here yesterday. INDICATIONS. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16-1 a. m .- Indications-For the Lower Lake region, Tennesses and Ohio Valley, clear weather, followed by in creasing cloudiness, variable winds, mostly

For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississipp and Lower Missouri Valleys, generally clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain, warm southerly veering to colder north-west winds, falling followed by rising bar-

United States from Manitoba. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. Pime. | Bar. | The Hu. : Wind. | Vel. | Rn. Weather

of the patient of cless, stomach, and sides with a great chunk of ice. The almost uniform success accomplished in scores of cases demonstrates clearly that a victim of sunstroke can have no better fortune than to be taken to the Dispensary, be he rich or poor.

Of course an immense quantity of ice is necessary to meet the demands of a day like vesterday, and at 6 o'clock a very liberal supply that had been laid in in the morning was extausted. It was promptly renewed, however.

The ambulance teams have more than their share of the heavy work, and can hardly stand three or four more such days as the last two. They are almost constantly on the go, either bringing in patients or taking them to the hospital, and the demands of each occasion are such that fast driving is unavoidable. Scarcely an hour passed yesterday without an order to go to some distant part of the city for a sufferer, and the drivers, Charlie and Bob, worked like Trojans, never complaining, and willingly employing any leisure moments they might have in rubbing the patients with ice, holding ice-bags, or pouring ice-water. ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Morris, Ill., July 15.—The past twelve days have been unprecedented for continuous heat. The thermometer has stood above 100 on the north side of stone buildings every day, and re-mained at that figure for hours together. Many farmers are obliged to quit work in the middle

of the day, and a number of cases of sunstroke have occurred in the county.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. CARLINVILLE, Ill., July 15 .- The intense heat of the past few days is without parallel, the oldest inhabitants saying this to be the warmest weather in their recollection. The thermometer has for several days stood at from 96 to 102 degrees in the shade. Business is nearly suspended.

has for several days stood at from 96 to 102 degrees in the shade. Business is nearly suspended.

Special Dispetch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., July 15.—No such extreme and unremitting period of heat has been known in Quincy for many years as has been experienced here since the 1st of the month. Within the two days past a dozen cases of sunstroke have occurred, over half of which have proved fatal. Large numbers of cattle are dying from the heat, particularly on the trains and in the stock yards. Mr. Hargreave, of Kansas, arrived here from the West last night with a shipment of cattle for the East, and found eleven dead in the car. Another died to-day, and three more will probably perish. His loss alone will reach \$1,000. Farmers in the vicinity say that stock, horses, cattle, and hogs will die by hundireds if this weather continues a few days longer. Special Dismatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 15.—The past ten days have been the hottest ever remembered here, ranging from 95 to 105. Sleeping apartments are like Turkish bath-rooms,—from 85 to 90. Everybody seems wilted. Workingmen look as if they came out of a river. Much depression is ielt. A few cases of sunstroke are reported, with no fatal results as yet. It was 128 in the sun to-day, and 103 in the shade.

Jacksonville, Ill., July 15.—Hottest of the season; thermometer, 97 to 100 in the shade. There have been two fatal sunstrokes—that of Midred Price, living in the country, and John X. Smith, of this city, formerly of Geneseo, Ill. Many horses have been killed by the excessive heat, and numerous cases of sunstroke of a light character are reported.

Special Dismatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 15.—A harvest hand named Bietzer, working for Peleg Soule, near the city, was sunstruck this afternoon, and will not recover.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 15 .- Another heavy rain last night flooded things generally, sweeping away two bridges on the Illinois Central that away two bringes on the filmois central that had been nearly completed since Thursday's storm, and one that had been finished. One creek raised five feet in two hours. The weather is still fearfully hot, the thermometer

raising from 92 to 98. Two cases of sunstroke to-day, but neither fatal.

**special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 15.—Four cases of sunstroke occurred here to-day, though only one has up to the present time proved fatal, that being the case of Thomas Hannigan, traveling salesman for the wholesale boot and shoe house of George A. Ditmann, St. Louis, who died about 7 o'clock this evening. The excessive

about 7 o'clock this evening. The excessive heat continues, not only unabated, but is daily increasing, to-day having been the horiest day known here in ten years. The mercury was up above 100, and, in some localities in the city, 107 in the city.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

**DAYENPORT, Ia., July 15.—The intense heat of the past week continued in this city to-day, the thermometer registering from 98 to 100 degrees in the shade during the warmest parts of the day. Three fatal cases of sunstroke are reported—D. N. Hunter, a leading butcher of the city, and an old resident, aged 5s; Joseph Smith, a laundryman, aged 3s; and Mrs. Dora Shuman, a widow reasding in the country.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUE, Ia., July 15.—Four cases of sunstroke occurred in this city to-day, one of which resulted fatally, a German musician, named Prof. Mueller, being the victum. The day has been the warmest of the season, the mercury ranging above 100.

Descal Dispatch to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, July 15.—Four intense heat continues, the mercury going up to 103. There have

WEST VIRGINIA.

from the south, rising temperature, falling bar-

A decided fall in temperature is entering the

6:63 4 m. 29.897 85 70 Calm. 6 11:18 a.m. 29.878 85 58 8 W 4 2:00 p.m. 29.878 86 68 8 E 2 3:53 p.m. 29.874 86 68 8 E 6 9:00 p.m. 29.874 86 75 8 E 6 9:00 p.m. 29.818 82 75 8 E 6 Stations. | Bur. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain Weather.

CASUALTIES. RUN OVER AND KILLED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Wis. July 15.—The headless body of William Egan, aged 28, was found on the railroad track this morning, four miles from the city. Egan was employed as a burner in the Milwaukee Cement Works, and was a master of his profession. He is supposed to have imbibed too freely of whisky, and, unconscious of the danger, lay down on the track to sleen. Deceased came to this city recently from Louisville, Ky., and was well liked by his employers.

CORPSE FOUND BY A BERBYING-

PARTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EASS SAGINAW, Mich., July 15.—In March, 1877, a 6-year-old German girl named Emma chung left home on an errand in the morning, and was never after seen. It was supposed she and was never after each. It was supposed such had been abducted, and the Common Council offered \$100 reward for her recovery. To-day her body was found in the woods three miles from the city by parties berrying, and fully identified.

ARM CRUSHED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CHAMPAIGN, ill., July 15.—William Park, an old and wealthy citizen of Urbana, this county, had an arm crushed while engaged about his

mail at Sidney, on Saturday. He is quite an old gentleman, but no fears for his safe recovery are entertained, unless gangrene or mortification should take place. A GIRL ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. DAVENPORT, Ia., July 15.—Miss Lulu Harroun, of Aledo, Mercer County, Ill., a bright and intelligent girl of 17, accidentally shot herself Sunday evening while examining a loaded pistol. She died in an hour and a half.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT. Milwauker, July 15.—Peter Kilian, aged 26, had his right arm torn from its socket by coming in contact with a planing machine in Fueldner's mill, on Fourth street, this after noon. He is not expected to recover. DROWNED.

East Saginaw, Mich., July 15.—Frank Mo-

Neil, a druggist and quite a prominent citizen

CLEAR LAKE CAMP-MEETING.
CLEAR LAKE La., July 15.—Sunday was terribly hot, but a memorable day at Clear Lake. Fully 100 ministers and thousands of people thronged the huge pavilion to hear Bishop Peck in the morning. Dr. McDonald in the afternoon, and Dr. Inskip in the evening. A copious rainfail rendered it delightful in the evening. Bishop Peck's discourses here were all exceedingly fine. He has captivated the whole Northwest. The meeting at night was perfectly wonderful. Fully 200 were at the situation prayer, and the majority went away rejoicting. It is the universal verdict that this is the most profitable meeting ever held in the Northwest. The meeting will close Wednesday evening.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MILES' VICTORY.

A Five Hours' Fight Between the Troops and Hostile Savages.

The Indians Finally Put to Rout by a Gallant Charge.

Vigorous Pursuit of the Reds to the Adjacent Foot-Hills.

Where Taey Are Now Completely Surrounded by the Soldiers.

Warm Work at Close Quarters Expected Immediately.

UMATILLA.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 15.—The following dispatch has been received from Pendleton:

"The troops under Col. Miles drove the In-

dians into the foot hills, near Cayuse Station.
They fought four or five hours at long range in the valley. Finally the troops and volunteers made a charge and drove them four miles to the hills, and captured several horses on the field. The volunteers did well. The officer in command complimented them highly. Quite a number of Indians were killed, but the number

ould not be learned. "Nothing is doing to-day but scouting. The Indians had not moved late in the day, and are watched closely. To-night Col. Barnard's cavwatched crossly. To-night Col. barning a car-alry arrived on the Umatilla River, near the other commands, and will move on the Indians early in the morning. Col. Santord is coming up from Legrande to be near the Indians on the Meacham Road. The Indians are surrounded,

and warm work is expected to-morrow."

San Fhancisco, Cal., July 15.—A Walla-Walla dispatch gives the following account of a fight at the Umatilla Reservation: The news reaching Col. Miles, who was at Pendleton, that hos-tiles were at the reservation, he at occe start-ed for the scene with 300 regulars. After a march of about six miles, and within a hort distance of Cayuse Station he encountered between 400 and 500 warriors. This was about 8 o'clock in the morning. Getting the meninto position. Col. Miles opened fire on the nostiles, who returned it, but without effect, neither side ustaining any injury. This was continued without intermission until 12 o'clock, when the indians attempted to charge Miles' lines, but were driven off, the redskins being unable to stand the fire from the howitzer. The indians sustained considerable loss, those present esti-mating their dead at fifteen. Col. Miles casualties consist of two men wounded, one in the arm and one in the leg. Shortly after 1 o'clock

the Indians fell back towards the mountains.
This is the first time during this campaign that This is the first time during this campaign that the hostiles have attempted to charge, and shows that they are driven to desperation. During the whole fight they shot wild.

Miles' object, in view of the overwhelming number against him, was to prevent the advance of the hostiles, and, if possible, hold them in check till reinforced. This he did, although his force was on foot and the savages well mounted. During Friday the Indians completed the destruction of Cayuse Station, which, on the day previous, they had partially destroyed. It is feared that Meacham's has met a similar fate. Among the interested spectators of Miles' fight were a large number of Umatilias, who took sides with neither party, but appeared to relish the sport. It is said that a number of young men belonging to this tribe, unday we passed beyord his control.

At 10 o'clock this morning Col. Forsythe, with his command, was at Weston, having been ordered to the scene of yesterday's conflict, and was moving as rapidly as his horses could travel. The forces now in the Umatilia country amount to 700 men and it is thought there will be suf-

The forces now in the Umatilia country amount to 700 men, and it is thought there will be sufficient to bring the nostiles to terms in a few

ficient to bring the nostiles to terms in a few days.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, it is most certain that a portion of the hostiles have succeeded in crossing the Columbia River, and the danger, so far as the future is concerned, lies with them. Several mill men have just come into town, and report they were driven out of the mountains by the indians, who appear to be present in large numbers. A volunteer company has been organized here, and has placed itself at the disposal of Gov. Ferry.

TROUBLE AHEAD. YANKTON, D. T., July 15.—Acting Agent Dougherty, of the Crow Creek and Lower Brules, was called on last week by the Yankton Blowing Goose's band on James River and asked to interfere in their behalf, and drive back the settlers who are encroaching on the territory they claim has never been ceded to the United States. The Indians say they will hold the country, and the result will be a row. These Indians belong to the Crow Creek Agency, but for three years they have decided to stay there. They showed Agent Dougherty O'Follows' treaty of 1825, but there was nothing about land in it. Brules, was called on last week by the Yankton

BISMARCK, D. T., July 15.—Last Friday a party of Standing Rock Indians caught the Indian Agent, Maj. Hughes, drazged him down to the Missouri, and tried to drown him. The

A LUCKLESS AGENT.

The first mail on the route between here and fort Keogh arrived at Keogh the 7th inst. The driver reports seeing several hostile Indiaus on the way. TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

ommanding officer. Gen. Carlin, rescued him.

reparations Making for a Big Blow-Out at Lawrence, Kan. Special Disputch to The Tribuns. Lawrence, Kan., July 15.—A grand national temperance camp meeting will be held under the auspices of the Kansas State Temperance Union at Bismarck Grove, near this city, from Aug. 30 to Sept. 9. The grove is one of the finest in the entire West, and amole prepara-tions will be made for the comfortable accom-modation of 50,000 people. It is intended to modation of 50,000 people. It is intended to make this meeting in every respect truly national, the object being not only to more perfectly unite in sympathy and work the friends of temperance throughout the United States, but to send out from this meeting an influence in favor of temperance that will be felt throughout the entire country. The President of the United States and members of his Cabinet, the Governors of the several States, the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the several States, distinguished officers of the army and navy, together with the most eminent states men, orators, and workers in the temperance cause throughout the States and Territories, as well as distinguished officers of the Dominion of Canada, have been invited, and many have aiready indicated their intention of being present during the meeting. Arrangements have been made with the prominent railroads East and West for a very low rate of transportation.

copious rainfall rendered it delightful in the evening. Bishop Peck's discourses here were all exceedingly fine. He has captivated the whole Northwest. The meeting at night was perfectly wonderful. Fully 200 were at the sitan for prayer, and the majority went away rejoicing. It is the universal verdiet that this is the most profitable meeting ever held in the Northwest. The meeting ever held in the Northwest. The meeting will close Wednesday evening.

SUICIDAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Dubuque, Ia., July 15.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a man tried to commit suicide by jumping futo the river, but a couple of men who saw him take the fatal leap were in time to fish him out. Hecame here on the boat Heien Shulenburg, acting as engineer. It was afterwards ascertained that the man's home is in Rock Island; that at one time he was in the County Insane Asylum.

Convention Entered Into Be tween Austria and the Porte.

The Former Engages to Preserve Order in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

And Resist Any Proposed Al liance Between Russia and Servia.

English Liberals Will Oppose the Policy of the Angle-Turkish Con-

vention,

Will Test the Sense of Parliament on the Subject.

EASTERN NOTES.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY. LONDON, July 15 .- A dispatch from Berlin reports that an agreement between Austria and the Porte, relative to the occupation of the ovinces, has been concluded, and that the Austrians will enter in a week. A corre spondent at Vienna, however, savs that Cora-theodori Pasha comes to Vienna to conclude the

THE PORTE'S GOOD WILL. The Porte has lately shown unmistakable good will, and postively ordered the inhabitants submit to the will of the Powers.

Count Andrassy has visited the Emperor Francis Joseph at Schunbron. His reception was very gracious.

CYPRUS. LONDON, July 15.—The Daily News says: "It is intended that the Island of Cyprus shall be permanently garrisoned by a comparatively small body of European troops, which is to be supplemented by a local militia, to be organized by officers accompanying Gen. Sir Garnet Wolse-ley. The stay of Indian troops on the island is to be only temporary. Gen. Wolseley is expected to arrive at Malta Wednesday. He starts thence for Cyprus on the 20th inst., with trans-

VIENNA, July 15.—The Porte has instructed the authorities of Banjaluka to notify the population that the Austrian army will enter Bostions between Austria and the Porte continu nost amicable. The population appears to be ranquillized, and even the insurgents seem dis posed to submit to the Austrians. GREAT PIRE IN THESSALY.

ATHENS, July 15 .- A telegram from Lamia ates that a great fire is raging throughout large district of Thessaly. The Village of Sophiades is partly burned. The harvest is totally destroyed. The fire began at numerous distant points, and is undoubtedly the work of

ITALIAN AMBITION. LONDON, July 15 .- There have been Radical meetings in Naples recently to urge the annex-ation of the Southern Tyrol to Italy. A Vienna lispatch states that the Italian Ambassador bar been recalled to Rome in consequence of his eports respecting Austrian criticism on this

LONDON, July 16—5 a. m.—A dispatch from Constantinople says it is reported that a convention has been arranged between Austria and the Porte. The latter accepts the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Austria engages to prevent any future alliance between Russia and Montenegro and Servia, and to preserve order in Bulgaria between the Mussulans and Christians, even, if necessary, during Russian occupation. All accounts confirm the tion is giving way. The insurgents about Livno have decided not only to submit, out to place themselves at the disposal of the Austrian com-

BAILROAD SCHEME, It is authoritatively reported that the Porte is about to grant to an English company a contion for a commercial and strategical railwa in Mersins to Diarbekir and Erzeroum.

A Vienna dispatch says negotiations are prosuccessful, will pledge Italy to assist in the defense of the Greek coast in the event of war between Greece and Turkey.

ENGLAND.

THE CONGRESS.

LONDON, July 15.—The London papers favor abiv comment on the results of the Congress the Daily News only excepted. The Times, sum ming up the labors of the Congress, says: "I has made changes which transform an Empire has removed long-standing causes of discontent torn by dissension and misrule, and has placed otry; has stopped many avenues of foreign in-trigue; and, if it has abridged the power of the Porte, it has given peace to Europe.

LORD BEACONSFIELD is expected to reach London Tuesday after noon. A great popular demonstration is expected at Charing Cross Station on his arrival. A limited number of tickets has been issued for admission to the railway platform; but so large a crowd is anticipated that a line of police will be formed, extending from the railway station to Downing street. The only invitation Lord Beaconsfield has accepted in honor of his return is to the dinner tendered by the Carlton Club. The Town Council of Dover will meet the Earl on his arrival at that port, and present an ad-

LONDON, July 15 .- The Manchester Guardian's don correspondent says: "Expectation gains ground that a general election is immi-nent, but nothing can be stated definitely until Lord Beaconsfield's return. It is understood that the Premier will make an important speech in the House of Lords Thursday night, and that if an appeal to the country is intended, notifica-tion of that step will be given by him in the course of his address." SALISBURY.

The London Conservatives are preparing to give Lord Salisbury a very enthusiastic recep-tion. The scene at Charing Cross will be like a

THE LIBERALS' POLICY. The wisdom of the Liberals in suspending their judgment upon Lord Beaconsfield's policy till more is known is confirmed by telegram which point to the existence of important bu unrevealed arrangements made with France. No section of the Liberal party is in a hurry to condemn hastily, and it is now supposed that a larger proportion of the Opposition is favorable to the Government's policy than was at first suspected.

THE LIBERAL PROGRAMME. LONDON, July 15.—The Daily News understands that the opposition leaders have decided to oppose the policy of the Angio-Turkish Convention, and to take the sense of Parliament on

PARIS.

PARIS.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION OF THE EMBRICAN SECTION OF THE EMBRICAN SECTION OF THE EMBRICAN SECTION.

Paris, July 15.—M. Krantz, Chief Director of the Emblishion, Prof. Laboulaye, M. Berger, Director of the Foreign Sections, and M. Dietz Monin, Director of the French Section made an official visit to the American Section to-day. A detachment of United States marines was drawn up before the facade, may presented arms as the party approached. The visitors were received by Mr. Hitt, Secretary of the American Legation, and Commissioner-General McCormick. They were escorted on a

a tour of inspection through the section. The party were subsequently entertained at lunch. Mr. McCormick proposed "The Prosperity of the Exhibition," and M. Krantz responded, expressing a desire for the continuance of good relations between the United States and predered them to leave the county and State of main of death. One old man named Jones was wounded in the arm by a pistol ball, which he says was fired by these men. The colored people on that side are in great fear.

At the conclusion of the visit, which lasted three hours, the company proceeded to view the head of the Statue of Liberty destined for the harbor of New York.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO. July 15.—Col. Mackenzie's invasion of Mexican soil has caused considerable excitement, the people believing that Mackenzie acted upon a wide construction of his orders, and that the object was to raise a border war for annexation purposes.

The Treasury is now said to be depleted.
Fears of coming disturbances continue to create

recasiness and impair business.

Famine is reported in the States of Sonors and Sinaloa. At Mazatlin there is no flour, and

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE VATICAN AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD.
ROME, July 15.—At the Consistory to-day the Pope submitted for the approval of the Cardinals a secret allocution indicating the futur line of conduct towards the various Powers.

CRIME.

LAWLESSNESS IN TENNESSEE. Nashville, Tenn., July 15.—A short time age a band of disguised men went to Bell Buckle at midnight, took from the calaboose a poor white fellow, carried him to the woods, and severely fle ged him. An indignation meeting was held, s.:d the outrage denounced. The masked men sent word that they intended to burn the town, and summarily deal with all who had denounced them. Fearing a night assault, the white and colored citizens loaded their guns, and have slept on their arms ever since. At 1 o'clock this morning fifteen men on horseback met and slept on their arms ever since from a sick call. They also saw Bob Chan bers, colored, coming from church, and in-formed him that they had broken into his formed him that they had broken into his house. They subsequently broke open the house of Dick Allen, colored, belbed themselves to tobacco, and smashed a trunk. They next visited the cabin of Calvin Anderson, colored, and commanded him to come out. He asked what they wanted. "We want vou, and have come to get you!" was the response. Looking through the crack of a door. Anderson saw five men all disguised in grotesque red and white gowns. Anderson told them to go away, as he never bothered anybody. They answered: "If you don't come out we will break open the door and take you anyhow." They then broke the door down with a rail, and as the first one. Robert M. Lowe, stepped upon the door Anderson fired a load of buckshot from an old army gun isto his right breast, killing him instantly. Anderson tried to fire a revolver, and, finding, he could not, fied to the woods, followed by three shots from the disguised men. Hastily picking up the dead body of Lowe, his lawless comrades carried it a mile away, leaving behind two mules, and covered discritices which Anderson took the carried it a mile away, leaving behind two mules and several disguises, which Anderson took to Shelbyville this morning, giving himself up. The universal sentiment is that Anderson

"HARVESTERS."

Special Disnatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 15.—This forenoo Gov. Smith had an interview with Suot. Olin, of the Western Union Division of the St. Paul Road, 8. S. Merrill, General Manager, and John C. Gault, Assistant General Manager, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, with reference to the tramp question; but, owing to the absence from Chicago of Manager Hughitt, the absence from Chicago of Manager Hughitt, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, no decision was reached. This afternoon another consultation was held, with the expectation that word would be received by telegraph from Mr. Hughitt, but the meeting was again without action. The managers of the Companies expressed a willingness to cooperate with the Northwestern in whatever measures may be deemed best. They also expressed the opinion that it would be necessary to have the co-operation of the State and municipal authorities of Illinois and Wisconsin. The Governor left for Madison this evening, and The Governor left for Madison this evening, and it is possible he will act officially in the matter.

THE BELOIT MURDER. BELOIP, Wis., July 15 .- Mrs. Mack, wife of the man murdered vesterday, has been arrested on suspicion. She is quartered in a pleasant roo m in the Goodwin House, and submitted to an interview very willingly. She says if she killed him it was the result of a blow she gave him on the head with a pitcher Friday night during a fierce row they had between them. But the doctors say that the wound cannot have been made with an unbroken pitcher, and was too fresh and bleeding too freely yester-day to have been made as long ago as Friday night. It seems very evident that somebody murdered Mack and dragged him into the barn with the horses. His collar-bone was broken, and his breast shows marks pone was broken, and his breast shows marks apparently made by two boot-heels. A club has been found which is thought to have made the

REQUISITION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 15.—The Governer to tay decided in the case of the requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts for the delivery of Messrs. Jones and Atkinson, merchants as Davenport, indicted in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, for obtaining goods under false pretenses, to grant the requisition, conditioned that the parties were not to be removed from the State for three days after arrest to give them an opportunity to take the benefit of habeas corpus. Defendants' counsel applied to have the Governor revoke his warrant on the round that they had once been tried in an lowa court for the same offense, and acquitted. The Governor had that his duties under the United States laws were executory and not junicial, hence he had no discretion except to give defendants the benefit of the habeas

SUSPECTED HOMICIDE.

BELOIT, Wis., July 15.-A farmer named George Mack, four miles northeast of town, was found Sunday lying dead behind his horses in the stable, with terrible wounds on his head, and with ribs broken on both sides. Examination showed to the satisfaction of the Coroner's Jury that the horses could hardly have killed him, and his bired man, Frank Dickerson, with whom Mack had had considerable trouble, has been arrested on suspicion. Dickerson is said to have given Mack a bad pounding some time ago, and to have threatened to kill him: Mack discharged him some weeks since, but Mack's wife hired him to go to work again. Mack and his wife have had serious quarrels, and last Friday night, according to her own account, she struck him over the head with a pitcher, making a bad wound. It is expected that she will be arrested after the funeral.

BESET BY THUGS.

Brecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 15.—This morning about 8 o'clock James Caldwell, a watchman, was dis-covered lying insensible in a shed adjoining the sash and blind factory at the corner of Wood bridge and Beaubien streets, at which place Caldwell was employed. He was placed on an express wagon and conveyed to his residence, No. 31 Bristol place, and Dr. Foster summoned. Caldwell did not recover consciousness until shortly after noon, when he explained that on the previous night he saw several men lurking about the premises, and, starting towards them, he was struck in the side with a brick and knocked over. He had on his person about \$160, which is missing.

THE WHIPPING-POST. was whipped, under the new law which has just gone into operation in Virginia, at Hampton on the 14th. Williams, the negro Constable of the town, executed the sentence of the Court. The man was a sailor named McCormick, con-victed of stealing an anchor.

KU-KLUX. our colored citizens, at the rumor of something like Ku-Kiuxing in Ballard County, Ky., last night. Some negro men in the city to-day declare that six armed men came to their cabins,

THE O'NEIL ASSASSINATION.

son, of Peoria, arrived here to-day, bringing

Kittle Stahl, accused of murdering James O'Neil. An examination will be held soon

The officers are not disposed to make public what they claim to know. It is thought that the arrest of Mrs. Stahl is made to assist in

CANADA.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL. July 15.-H. J. McCready,

has not been seen in this city since Thursday

siderable inquiry, since no one appears to know

Bonaventure Station, the men were subjected

o vile and abusive threats at several points

In passing the Tanneries a perfect shower of

pistol-shots and stones were fired into the

train. The men sprang to arms, but were

forcibly prevented by the officers from firing

nto the roughs. Great excitement prevailed

and some of the men attempted to stop the

cowards who had fired into them. The bell

most positively that no shots were fired by his men, but that shots were fired at the train or

both sides. Eight balls were found in

ne car, besides stones. The investigation int

he affair is still proceeding, and the evidence

so far is conflicting. The wounds received by

attacks were made by rowdies in the city on members of the volunteer force on Saturday and Sunday nights. The parties

committing the assault were not arrested. None of the soldiers were seriously injured. The

special police-constables employed on the 12th are to be maid \$1 per day each for their services. It is reported that the Orangemen arrested on the 12th are about to bring an action against Mayor Beaudry for false imprisonment. The Orangemen or Montreal have relegated to their brethren in Ontario and Quebec the question of

demon of hatred and discord, a victory of our lear old City of Montreal over her worst ene-

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Nopaner, July 15.—On Saturday a Young

Briton named Samuel Kelly was shot by a Cath-

olic named James White on the highway near

Marysville Corners. The ball entered Kelly's

thigh, and has not yet been extracted. White

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John, N. B., July 15 .- The new Govern

rincial Secretary; Michael Adams, Surveyor-

General; P. A. Landry, Commissioner of Pub

General; P. A. Landry, Commissioner of Public Works; Robert Young, President of the Council; John H. Crawford, W. E. Perley, B. R. Stevenson, and D. L. Harrington, Jr., members of the Council, without affice.

OTTAWA, July 15.—It is understood that the Government has appointed the Hon. Edward Barron Chandler Licutenant Governor of New Brunswick, in place of Tilley, resigned.

THE TROY GARROTERS.

TORONTO, July 15.—William Riley, implicated a garroting and robbing Thomas Buckley, of

arrested in Bowmanville, Ont., and brought to

his city to await extradition. An accomplice of Riley named Monaghan shot and killed De

ective Quinn, who was conveying him from Pittsfield to Troy a few days ago. Monaghan,

Riley, and two other thieves entered a street-car in Troy in broad daylight and garroted and

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HUNTINGDON, July 15 .- As the Fiftleth Bat-

tation returned from Montreal Saturday even-

ing, one of the privates, on leaving the steam

er, carelessly discharged his rifle, the ball strik

ing Caot. McKinnon, inflicting a wound in his side and sauttering his right arm, which has since been amputated near the shoulder.

COLLINGWOOD.

COLLINGWOOD, July 15.—Five men, while crossing Manito Lake, upset. Tobias Nighsawander, his son Thomas, and Samuel McNecrin

GEN. SHERMAN'S SON.

He Went Abroad to Become a Priest.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The following letter explains itself, and set-

The following letter explains itself, and settles a question which has of late been the subject of a good deal of newspaper comment:

912 Garmison Avrnuz, Sr. Lours, Mo., June 1, 1875.—The Hon. Submed Reber—Dran Sir: I sail on Wednesday, the 5th inst., from New York for Liverpool by the steamer Neythia, of the Cunard line, and as the purpose of my voyage has relation to the whole father course of my fife, I desire that you, as a friend and kinsman of the family, should know definitely and explicitly what that purpose is. Too are aware, my dear sir, that I graduated a few weeks ago at the law school of the Washington University in this city. You know, too, that my father has given me a complete education for the bar, having sent me to Georgetown College to make my classics and matematics, then to the scientific school at Yale, for a foundation in natural sciences and modern languages, and finally to our St. Louis Law School, where I have attended the full course of lectures during the past two years under the kind instruction of yourself apd our other learned professors. For some time past I have had a strong leaning for the ministry, and so having now reached the age when every man has to choose his own career in life, and having weighed this important matter of a choice with all the care and deliberation of which I am capable, I have decided to become a Catholic priest. How long ago Lreached this decision, what means I have taken to test and confirm myself in my resolution, and why, having finally decided, I now choose to go to England to make part of my preparation for the priesthood, are inquiries which are of no interest to any one but myself, and to answer them would be spart from the object of this letter. I write to informy ou and to beg you to communicate the information to those who may inquire doncerning me that I assume to myself the whole responsibility of my choice, as with me alone rested the duty and the burden of choosing a path in life; so with me alone rested the duty and the burden of choosin

obbed Buckley of \$3,100

in the affray are not serious. Severa

working some new theory.

Politician Suspected in BLOOMINGTON, I'll., July 15.—Detective Mat-South Carolina,

Some of the Difficulties Encountered

Lawlessness and Forcible Re sistance Met with in

where he has gone.

An officer of the Sherbrooke Regiment gives AT IT AGAIN. the following version of the affair at the Tan-THE WORK OF TERRORISM AGAIN COMMENCED IN SOUTH CAROLINA. neries Junction Saturday night: After leaving

Special Dispatch to The Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.-Information from the Abbeville District in South Carolina s to the effect that the Democrats have already begun a system of terrorism to prevent Reput cans from organizing for national purpose everal of the local papers in that section charging that the Republicans of that vicinity have pleted a ticket, and that it is already being freulated secretly among colored voters, and upon this curious charge an attempt is being made to stir up the white citizens to take this natter in hand, and act in time, and act vigo ously. In the Edgefield District, one of the local onsiy. In the Edgeneid District, one of the local newspapers, in commenting upon this reported secret action on the part of the Republicans, says that the same thing is feared in Edgeneid County, and upon this urges that two Republicans, who are supposed to be the leaders in this movement, should, if they dared to lift their heads or fingers in political machinations, be setzed and hung. To use its own words: Yes, we mean exactly what we say. If thos

SOUTHERN LAWLESSNESS.

brethren in Ontario and Quebec the question of holding a procession on the occasion of dedicating the Hackett memorial. Should it be decided to hold the demonstration, it will take place before the end of the week.

To the Western Associated Press.

MONTERAL, July 15.—The Rev. Father Dowd, of St. Patrick's Church, referred to the late events yesterday. The venerable priest said: "On Sunday last I asked you to offer fervent prayers to God for peace on the 12th. Our good God was pleased to hear our supplications, controlling the wildest excitement of feelings and the flercest conflict of passions. He gave us a peace which could come only from Him. To-WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15 .- The following official report to Commissioner Raum from Gen. Sewell, Chief of Revenue Agents, contains ineresting and significant information in regard to the resistance to the enforcement of the revue laws in large sections of the South: the flercest conflict of passions. He gave us a peace which could come only from Him. To-day it is our happy duty to send up fervent acts of thanksgiving. We shall continue to pray earnestly that our Heavenly Father may confirm and make lasting amongst us so great and so unexpected a mercy. The victory obtained was not stained with blood nor saddened by any kind of violence. It is not your victory nor mine. It is not a victory of Catholic over Protestant. It is a victory of peace, a victory of the God of Charity over the demon of hatred and discord. A victory of our

lector Mott, received this morning, dated June 17, shows that the law-breakers, in their resistance to

thirp, and has not yet been extracted. White took refuge in the woods, and so far has escaped arrest. It is reported to hight that he has just shot another man named Robert Harvey, who was one of a party organized to secure his arrest. White is a dangerous character, and is well armed, but it is said the woods are surrounded, and he cannot escape. Harvey was shot through the breast. ector Brayton that three of the Deputies who were strested as oeing connected with what I believe to be the justifiable monicide of Ladd, are confined in jail.—Judge Kershaw having refused to admit them to bail. Such a state of feeling exists in the western part of that State that our officers are posteries to enforce the laws.

In the Third District of Georgia, Collector Wads writes that there is much opposition and open resistance to the force employed by him for the sunstance of the force employed by him for the sunstance of the force employed by him for the sunstance of the force employed by him for the sunstance of the force employed by him for the sunstance of the force employed by him for the sunstance of the force employed by him for the sunstance of the force employed by him for the sunstance of the force employed by him for the sunstance of the sunstance of the force employed by him for the sunstance of the sunstance ment is constituted as follows: John J. Frazer, Attorny-General; William Wedderburn, Pro-

was shot.

in Collector States Commissioner. It is openly cisimed in that county that no person shall be sated for lifticit destilling, and, in fact, that me chue officer shall be permitted to visit certain In the Second District of Tennessee, the same spirit prevails, only with more force than ever be-forc. Collector Cooper's officers have recently been attacked and fired upon, and efforts made to

been attacked and fired upon, and efforts made to rescae prisoners.

In the Fifth District of Tennessee, Collector Woodcock has vigorously pushed his work for the seizure of stills and arrest or parties operating them, and has met with scrious opposition. Deputy-Collector Davis, his most efficient and vigorous officer, is now under indictment by the State Courts for murder, ha case where he killed a distiller in self-defense, and who was openly reliating arrest. This occurrence his had the effect to render the arrest of persons more hazardous, and has encouraged the violators of the law to open resistance, as they are given to understand that the State Courts will protect them.

The districts above mained are more turbulent and insurrectionary than any others, though there has been, from time to time, bold and defaut resistance to law in the Secrad, Eighth, and Ninth kentacky Districts, and the Eighth District of Tennessee. am satisfied that, to protect our officers, vindi-

cale tile law, and collect the revenue, vigorous measures must be adopted. I am of the opinion that tile stationing of troops in the districts referred to would have a most salutary edect; but, if the recent change of the law is uncerstood to forbid United States troops to be used as a posse comitates by Marshals, I suppose we must resort to other measures. A large portion of the appropriation for discovering violations of law will be required for this service; for we must, in the present state of affairs, send out large bodies of men for the seizure of the stills and the arrest of the guilty parties: The life of an officer, unless accompanied by a strong force, will probably be the cost of every attempt made, in several of the districts named, to make an arrest or setze a still. The desperate conduct recently manifested by illicit distillers is not attributable, as I believe, to any unlawful acts on the part of revenue-officers, but has been induced by the encouragement which they have received from their neighbors and friends, and the statements by men of political-prominence, which have, no doubt, been exagger-ated to them. But, whatever the cause may be, a condition of affairs exists which demands serious and immediate attention. Very respectfully,

F. D. Sewells. cate the law, and collect the revenue, vigorous measures must be adopted. I am of the opinion

HAT A CALIFORNIA CONGRESSMAN SAYS OF IT.

WASHINGTON.

The Presence of a Republican

And Thereupon the Democratic Press Hint at Halters and Hangings.

by Revenue Officers at the South.

Many Places.

named and others ever dare to inaugurate po-litical schemes in Edgefield again, let us hang them. Not only our own self-respect, but our safety, demands it, and that without masks on describe.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Theasury Department, Oppice of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., June 20, 1878.—
The Hon. Green B. Raim, Commissioner Internal Recenue—Sur: Referring to my conversation with you yesterday in relation to the condition of affairs as affecting the collection of the revenue and the enforcement of the law in several of the districts in the Southern States, I desire further to call your attention to the particular districts in which recently more lawlessness and open resistance to the revenue authorities have been manifested than for some time, or even since my connection with this office. I had supposed that an improved state of affairs

shows that the law-breakers, in their resistance to the officers of the revenue, are as hold, defiant, and malicious as ever. From the perusal of this report it appears that it is almost impossible to expect the Collector, with his present force, to enforce the collection of the revenue in the northwestern counties of this district.

In the Fifth District of Virginia, in which we had supplosed there had been an improvement, and where the law-abiding ditizens, a year ago, in public meeting condemned the outrages committed by finite distributes, there have been fresh outbreaks of awdeshiess and forcible resistance to the law. You are familiar with the condition of things in South Carolina. To-day we are informed by Collector Brayton that three of the Deputies who were

istance to the force embloyed oy him for the sup-ression of illicit distillation. One man has been most fatally wounded; and but recently a colored an, who acted as guide for some of our officers,

to the odicers, they have been ured upon, and one informer or guide has been killed. I am apprehensive, however, that serious resistance will be met by the officers in that district at an early day. You will remember the scenes which took place there when we drat entered upon a vigorous campaign against the illicit distillers. There is a bad element in the northern part of the district, which, in the present state of alairs all over the South, will not long remain quiet.

In the Second District of Alabama, especially in Cleburne County, a reign of terror exists. I call your attention to the letters recently received from Collector Boota; also to letters from Mr. Beil, United States Commissioner. It is openly

Chief Division of Rev KEARNEYISM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—Representative Page, of California, is remaining here in the intense summer heats, attending to his duties as a member of the Republican Camfor Congressmen does not occur in that State until one year from next September makes it rasier for Mr. Page to remain here than it does for some Congressmen. One would suppose that California Congressmen would know all about the Kearney movement, but it will be remembered that that movement is of recent origin and development, and that Congressmen from the Pacific Coast have been in Washington

from the Pacific Coast have been in Washington since last September.

"What," I asked Representative Page, "is the meaning of the Kearney movement?"

"I really," said Mr. Page, "know little more about it than any body can know from the newspapers. You see it is a new thing, and has all come up since most of us left California to attend the extra session of Congress. Before that time I scarcely remember anything of Kearney. This man had appeared some in newspapers, but his theories mid not become anything of a feature in pofftics. The movement evidently originates in the great discontent of the laboring classes of California at the existence of the Tast number of Chinese laborers there. This, combined with the drouth, which prevailed throughout entire California last summer, furnished the elements of discontent. Then Kearney strang up."

"What sort of a following has he?"

"His followers consist, primarily, of the rag-

tag and bob-tail, but he has also been able

tag and bob-tail, but he has also been able to attach to himself a very considerable portion of the best and most worthy of the working-classes. It is the worst feature of the inovement that so great a number of worthy, honest, and intelligent laboring-men have been led away by such an intemperate person. Kearney is very violent and intemperate in his speeches. He talks of hanging men, of raising militia, of moving upon the State Capital, and enforcing what he calls the rights of labor."

"Will it last?"

"Certainly not. It will be-even of shorter duration than the Granger movement in your section. Two facts will contribute to hasten the defeat of the movement: First, the very good crops throughout the State this season; and, second, the fact that Congress has shown that it has a very active interest in the Chiques problem. The movement cannot have any effect upon Congressional elections, as these elections will not be used until a year from next September in California. By the way, Kearney is going to Chicago, I hom. He will beyond. September in California. By the way, Kearhey is going to Cheago, I hear. He will never do for that latitude. Your people will not put up with his nonsense."

LOUISIANA.

VALUABLE DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY. NEW ORLEANS, La., July 15.-Before Potter Sub-Committee, Isaac W. Patton, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1876, testified: "He saw Anderson about October. Anderson proposed that if the Democrats would support Nash for Congress, he would give them two members of the General Assembly, and from 1,500 to 1,800 in East Feleiana Parish. Witness could not entertain the proposition, but telegraphed for McCabe in Feliciaua. He came down and talked with Anderson about his treatment of the people. Anderson finally agreed to go back if they would Mr. Patton agreed with Mr eash his scrip. McCabe to pay \$150 of the amount. The witness gave Mr. Jenks \$50. Mr. Jenks said he would not take it as a bribe, but he would as a

The Committee received from Chief Clerk The Committee received from Chief Clark Tominson a corrected list of the employes of the Custom-House, and Secretary of State Strong produced a consolidated statement of the Supervisors of the protested parishes, and pointed out interilneations and irregularities as to the protests, etc., and delivered the original papers to the Committee.

> SHERMAN TALKS. A FEW WORDS ABOUT RESUMPTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—Secretary herman conversed freely upon general topics this evening. Your correspondent is waranted in giving the following outline of some of the interesting facts in relation to resum tion mentioned by Mr. Sherman:

"We would resume to-day, but it would not proper to do so. The law fixes the date then we shall pay coin for paper dollars. It neans payment then, and not before then. It would be better to go along for six months, and let the people understand that this condition is real. Then the good effect will be felt, confidence will be restored, capitalists will come forward and invest their means, and manufactures will revive. The premium on gold is merely nominal now at ½ per cent. The sale of a half-million of gold would break the market. A prominent broker in New York toid us that one million would knock down this premium. I believe that gold will go down to three-eights shortly, and soon thereafter to one-quarter, which is nothing more than a broker's premium. The balance of trade is greatly in our favor, having reached \$250,000,000 last year; our bonds have ceased to return from Europe. They had been returning since the panic of 1873. At that time about a thousand million of our bonds were held abroad,—now not more than about two hundred million are held there, and seventy-live millions returned in two months during the silver agitation. All the bonds that have returned have been absorbed in this country; none went back to Europe. No more bonds will be sold. There is coin enough in the Treasury with which to maintain resumption. There is \$190,000,000, all told; or rather, we have in round figures \$123,—000,000 gold and silver golding in the Treasure rould be better to go along for six months, and maintain return told; or rather, we have in round maures told; or rather, we have in round in the Treasu 000,000 gold and silver dollars in the Treasu is, exclusive

NOTES AND NEWS.

CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE CONTRACT. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15 .- The Treasury Department to-day accepted the bid of George Dwight, Jr. & Co. for the combined corrugated ron arches and lathing for the floors and cellnes of the Chicago Custom-House, at 23 cents Superintendent of the Chicago building, has een detained here throughout the day, but left o-night, and will take charge immediately upo

his arrival. A NEW SOURCE OF PROFIT. The attention of the Treasury Department has been called to a curious working of the Silver law. It appears that parties in San Fran cisco have been in the habit of exchanging gold dollars for silver dollars, and then obtaining silver certificates. These they send to New York, use them in payment of castoms, and thus save the handling or transportation upon gold, and in this way have been able to transact a considerable and profitable business.

The resignation of J. R. Dodge, Statistican of e Agricultural Department, asked for by th nmissioner some weeks since, was accepted

Oday.

COMMISSIONED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—tieorge W.
ian, of Michigan, was to-day commissioned
by the President United States Consul at

THE 4 PER CENTS. Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day, S1,160,300.

DISCHARGED.
About sixty female employes of the Patent-Office were discharged to-day because of the reduction in the appropriations.

AMERICAN GRASSES BRING TESTED WITH INTERSTING ASSILUTS.

AMERICAN GRASSES BEING TESTED WITH INTERISTING RESULTS.

Washington Dispatch to least temployed by the Government for the Department of Agriculture, is engaged with his assistants in making some analyses that promise to be of considerable importance to the agricultural interests of the country. The Department has received, from various parts of the United States, specimens of grasses which, having been ground to a nowder. various parts of the United States, specimens of grasses which, having been ground to a powder, are submitted to chemical tests to determine their relative nutritive value for the purposes of feeding stock. The grasses now under examination comprise twelve of the native varieties of Kansas. None of the analyses are yet complete; but the experiment of analysing agricultural products being new in the United States, the results of the ones now in progress are awaited with interest.

products being new in the United States, the results of the ones now in progress are awaited with interest.

One of the first tests applied to these grasses is that of incineration, or burning, their organic substance being consumed. The nutritive value of the grasses is in some inverse proportion to the inorganic or non-nutritive matter which remains after the fire. One of the Western grasses already tested in this manner has been found to contain less than II per cent of the alkaline or non-nutritive substance. Subsequent tests are made for the purpose of determining the varying proportions of starch, sugar, albumen, etc., contained in the grasses.

According to investigations made by Prof. Collver, there grow within the limits of the United States not less than I,200 varieties of grasses, the New England States alone furnishing about 200 varieties. Prof. Collver, there grow within the limits of the United States not less than I,200 varieties of grasses, the New England States alone furnishing about 200 varieties. Prof. Collver, there grow within the limits of the United States has a curious fact (showing the limited attention which has hitherto been given to agricultural chemistry in the United States) that almost no analyses of even the common cercals—corn, wheat, and rye—have been made by American chemists, our knowledge of the results of such anlyses coming mainly from England and Germany. He also thinks that the meadow lands of New England, which have become barren from being kept constantly sown with one variety of grass, could be made abundantly productive again by being treated to some other of the malitudinous varieties which, after investigation, would probably be found adapted to the present condition of the soil. At present, he asserts, the chemical assistance at his disposal is wholly inadequate to undertake investigations of this

CRAFT, THE EX-FUGITIVE SLAVE. CRAFT, THE EX-FUGITIVE SLAVE.

Speciel Dissatch to The Pribuna.

Boston, July 15.—The sward of the Referees in the suit for libel brought by William Craft against Barthold Schlesinger, the German Consul, was opened to-day in the Supreme Court. It gives judgment for the defendant, and divides the costs, thus leaving the character of Craft and the liability of Schlesinger an open question. The case has excited intense interest, owing to the romantic history of Craft, whose escape from slavery and refuge in Boston thirty years ago is well remembered; also the fact that years ago is well remembered; also the fact that he was the innocent cause of a riot when an at-tempt was made to enforce the Fugitive Slave

law. A number of anti-slavery men still have faith in him and his efforts to improve the col-ored men at the South, but the feeling has been crowing, since the publication of a card in the stally papers denouncing him as a fraud, that he has been looking out for himself more than for his co-operative farm school.

THE CROPS.

MINNESOTA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LACROSSE, Wis., July 15.—The following telegrams from all stations on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, extending 170 miles west from this point, were received by the officials of the above road this afternoon: Houston, Houston Co.-Damage to crops it

the valley very great. Most of the hay is lost Small grains badly lodged. Corn looks well on high lands. Wheat would recover if the rains eased. Farmers very discouraged.

Wykoff, Fillmore Co.—In some localities wheat slightly damaged by rust and consider

ably lodged by rain. But two-thirds wheat crop is now expected, unless the hot weather and rain cease.

Peterson.—Wheat damaged some by rust

and a large portion badly lodged.
Rushford.—Wheat damaged greatly by rains Rust very oad; some fields nearly destroyed. Good Thunder, Blue Earth Co.-Grain heavy straw blown down; wheat shrupken some. Oakland, Mower Co.-Farmers complain considerably of blight since the rains and ho reather. Wheat lodged some, not bad.

Dexter, Mower Co.—Wheat rusted and lodged. Vith favorable weather, we will have fifteen

Grand Meadow .- Great damage done by late Lost Nation .- Wheat totally destroyed. Minnesota Lake, Faribault Co.-Hot weather

shrinking the wheat badly; lodged so places; not very serious. The yield will not be Ramsey, Mower Co.-Wheat has some rust

Ramsey, Mower Co.—Wheat has some rust and shrinkage by the great heat.

Winnebago City, Faribault Co.—The storms did but little damage.
Easton, Faribault Co.—Wheat, oats, and barley lodged by heavy rains. Corn doing nicely. Whalan, Fillmore Co.—Wheat badly lodged. Half of it cannot rise again. Rust doing damage. Wheat will be a poor quality.

Hayward, Freeborn Co.—Wheat badly damaged. With favorable weather, two-thirds of an average erop may be expected of poor quality.

Brownsdale, Mower Co.—Some wheat lodged in heavy pieces. Barley estimated as half de-stroved. Albert Lea, Freeborn Co.—Wheat reported quite badly blighted and rusted. Corn doing

Wells, Faribault Co.—Wheat rusted in low Wells, Faribault Co.—Wheat rusted in low lands and flat places, but on rolling lands it is better. Will get two-thirds of a crop if there is no further bad weather. Some heavy wheat lodged badly.

Spring Valley, Mower Co.—Wheat crop damaged 15 per cent by the late rain.
Delayan.—Wheat badly damaged both by rain and rust. Some pieces will hardly bear cutting.

Passengers from the West to-night report rops generally in a bad condition.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 15.—The continuous hot weather is beginning to have an effect. Many men and a great many animals have been quently as warm at suprise as during the mid-dle of the day. The wheat-harvest is over, and cutting of oats will begin in a day or two. The crop will be enormous. Corn is growing finely, and promises a large yield. Hain is needed in some localities.

FIRES.

AT LEXINGTON, MICH. DETROIT, Mich., July 15.—A fire at Lexing-ton, Mich., to-day, destroyed the planing mill and furniture factory of Ery Brown. Loss \$3,000; no insurance. The fire originated in the engine-room

AT PITTSBURG. Pirrisbuno, Pa., July 15.—A fire to-night damaged Doyle & Poras' glass-house, on the South Side, to the extent of \$10,000. The fire caught from the blacksmith shop connected with the

OBITUARY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 15.—Mrs. Sarah A. croggs, widow of the late Hon. J. W. Scroggs, and mother of Col. Scroges, editor of the Champaign County Gazette, died quite suddenly yesterday morning. She has been an invalid for many years, but no serious fears of her sudden demise were entertained. Her funeral oc curred to-day, and was largely attended.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Tuscola, Ill., July 15.—The Hop. Marion Elkin, one of the pioneers here, was found dead in his bed this morning. He was born in Woodford County, Ky., in 1895, and celebrated his golden wedding not long since. His wife, at a ripe age, survives him, though prostrated with grief. The Masonic fraternity take charge of the funeral at 3 o'clock to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Ann Anton, Mich., July 15.—Two old citizens died to-day—Peter Bush and Moses F. Collins, aged respectively 72 and 83 years. Both had resided here over forty years. The latter died of old age and the former of sunstroke and paralysis combined. Elkin, one of the pioneers here, was found

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., July 15 .- And still our municipa dissensions continue. At the meeting of the City Council to-night the Council approved the bond of Marshal John Powers, but the Mayo would not recognize it, and appointed I. N. would not recognize it, and appointed I. N. Buck as Marshal. This appointment he withdrew for the present, as the Council desired to conier with Mr. Buck before acting upon the nomination. The reasons given by the Mayor for removing Policeman. Tom Powers were deemed insufficient by the Council, and Powers was reinstated.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Jil., July 15.—The Governor is seing strongly urged by citizens of Cairo to appoint Dr. Horace Wardner Superintendent of the Southern Insane Asylum at Anna, vice Dr. Barnes, deceased. The Governor will prob ably appoint him.

Judge David J. Baker, of Cairo, writes, thanking the Governor for appointing him Supreme Court Judge, vice Breese, and says he will qualify as soon as he has concluded certa business before him as Appellate Court Judg

KINGSFORD'S Oswego Starch

Is the original of Corn Starches, and it has held for 40 years the highest place in the estimation of housewives throughout the world. With economists it is the prime favorite, as it will hold full onethird more water, and yet maintain a standard consistency. For the laundry its cheapness, ultra purity, sweetness and lustre have become proverbial, while as a table edible it stands the peerless American preparation, universally renowned.

E. C. CHAPIN Gen'l Ag't, 145 Duane-st. New York.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed Dr. RADWAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIES

After Using Them for Several Years. New Yors, Jan. 4: 1877.—Dr. a. Sin: Having for serveral years used your medicines, doubtinely a first, but after experiencing their emisses with full considered, and the server of the inclusion of the server of t

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains in from One to

NOT ONE HOUR A Million and a Half Peop After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURP FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is The Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allars indammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other giands, or organs, by one application FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, infirm, Crippied, Nevous, Neuralgie, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIED WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE

WILL AFFORD INSTANT HASE

Inflammation of the Ridneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing
Palpitation of the Reart,
Rysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenzs,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilbiains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the READY RELIEP to the part e and comfort. In the state of water will after the state of water will after the state of water will also will also

FEVER AND AGUE. EVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is no emedial agent in this world that will cure Fever an ue and all other Majarious, Billious, Scarlet, Typhoid w, and other Favers (aided by KADWAT'S PILLE)
lek as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty con-

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so real are the changes the body undergoes under the inflaced of this truly wonderful medicine, that Every Day an Increase in Flesh and

Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Kidney and Bladder Complaints.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

DR. Hadway—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended but nothing helped me. I saw your lessioner and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I look alk bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I reel better, amarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumo, was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this, o you for the benefit of others. You can publish it f you choose. HANNAH P. KNAP? PRICE. - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 30, 1875.—Dr. Rabwat-Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Refulating Pills, and also using the Ready Relief about the year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which its most eminent physicians of our Medical College pronounced incursioe.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 72 pounds when I commenced with your remedia, as now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are had all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of first olvent, hine of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of pint got the medicines from G. Gravill. Pleas send my your book. False and True.

MRS. C. KRAPP. Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf.

Dn. Radway—Kind Sir: I take the liberty to addressy ou again. My health is greatly improved by the user your medicines. Three of the tumors are estimated from a first order of the fourth is nearly so. Drops is gone, health still improving, and my weight decreasing very last, have had a great many calls this summer to lounde the wonderful cure your medicine has done for me, from Ohlo, one from Canada. three from Jakissos, as We are well acquainted with Mrs. C. ER sestimable lady, and very benevolent. She has been means of seiling many bottles of the lessolven druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons afficted will nai tumora. We have heard of some wonderful and the selected by it. Yours respectfully nappaged. Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18. 1875.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

READ FALSE AND TRUE Bond one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. PARIS IN

But They Are the ! of the Republic Illumin

A Graphic Account Art Beautified

The Queer Reason Selected for the manent Natio

A Flaming Display the Annals of the Festal Illu

Two Hundred Thousa Fiery Cele The Pen-and-Ink

Our Own Corre

Many PARIS, July 1.-Paris beautiful woman who, m' mands attention and Sunday clothes on she trancing. Paris in the sition time is this lovely

Yesterday she was in roy a spectacle to turn the w delight.

The Republic selected is an essentially Frenchy reas well as France in the as well as France in the day of national merry-ma some pregnant historical a Republic assumes the c seeks to scrape the sensit its present rulers, in choo have rummaged their coutwenty-four hours in a twenty-four hours in a nothing whatever happen. They had nearly given a great nation which has of government in the past with more or less unneces obliged to crowd events a But patient scarching.

and it was found that the history had clean hands. 1 head; no Emperor been churchman butchered revolutionists banished; pay so far as ascertainable day in France. Devotee public, the Bonaperte str Chambord, the stupid Bo of lesser party heads, cou-consistently on the outwa join grip in common gla was now beaming upon the So stands the latest-de holiday, unique before tr sary of general rejoicing occurred within its hap that peace may now broe passion-tossed land, and sacwed white day in her which no sad wrong cries

explation.

The celebration of this took the customary gener bunting by day and fire those two common grot details whose magnifice rivaled by any nation in a First, as to the showing yesterday was one dance and white drapery. No to make a background for none too large to be masses of home and for garlands, and countless The three plain broad world for effective tri

side country.

This distinction was pro
I drove around for som
fact and growing each
patriotic. If but two kin

ard. Sedan still rankles
But, generous and unp
this spread of banner ma
was the music of grand
Tulleries and elsewhere
as were the crowds, at
the scene, it was as nau
when night drew her
darkness around Paris.
There be illuminatio
We have some in the I
Awakes," "Tanners," el
light file, with tallow
friends in the windows o
the "speakers' stands,"
and joyous small boys at
That is not what Paris
about "filluminating" to
of what she hopes will o
THE LASTING

She means the mile and le la Concorde to the ounder, along the peer Elysees, to be literal em to have joined in

She means that the speach one in a white pore in continuous line eith down the avenue in and Concorde, into the Tunk Concorde, into the Tunis ber of over tree at year to be means vast promilitary, every soldier of fashing flambeau in Dyrotechnic exhibits at these fireworks, made know how to make them shapes and be witching of face of heaven, and to dions of delignted huma numbers shall oversus a These are some few of by an flumination. Let was realized last night. Windows sold, at goo procession, at from \$10 of the latter sum bel With friends, a carriage as near as the police when be the places. Never was more than Mercetic.

a naturally artistic peop and loving display, it spread, furled, and di

patriotic. If but two kin on any structure, one was Stripes. If those of se ranged together, "old gr the place of honor sideby Some manufacturer had "FRENCH AND AM in one piece, and these widsplayed. The predomit ensign was common talk Engrishmen generally set aiready long list of stolid blocy.

I am divided between t fusiveness of American if of the natives. Was it at to the cider and bigger the Atlantic; or was it for the way Americans sil Europe?

One great nation was a this dazzling spread of Save on beer-houses and Prussian residents I saw ard. Sedan still rankies

She means months of ful planning by artistic She means grand elec-She means grand election and centering posterior of the service gas-lights rowning hundreds of the service great cathedral, paramany masses of peaking in yellow fire agas she means the matcal ulogue, and the forects of water every the rainbow flame the service grand the service of the service grand the service of the service grand the

A BLAMED S

ADWAY'S REMEDIES.

he Hon. Thurlow Weed WAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIES r Using Them for Several Years.

Jan. 4. IST.—DEAR SIR: Having for every ed your medicines, doubtinely at first, but end your medicines doubtinely at first, but ending their edicacy with full confidence, pleasure than a duty to that fully ache advantage we have derived from them. Fresorted to as often as occasion with the desired office. The Read Relief ther described than it by its name waiter described than it by its name watth promised "relief," Truly your the promised "relief," Truly your at the promised "relief," Truly your at 2. R. R. AY'S READY RELIEF

Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes. ONE HOUR c this advertisement need any one suffer RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURR PAIN. It was the first, and is

Only Pain Remedy ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

violent or excruciating the pain, the C. Bed-Ridden, Infirm Crippled, Nervous, prostrated with disease may suffer. AY'S READY RELIEF ILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

tion of the Kidneys,
mation of the Bladder,
ammation of the Bladder,
ammation of the Lunga,
longestion of the Lunga,
Bore Throat, Difficult Breathing
Palpitation of the Heart,
Croup, Diphtheria,
h, Influenza, Joseph Dipatheria, h, Influenza, adache, Toothache, Heuralgia, Rheumatism, Coid Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

ation of the READY RELIEP to the part the pain or difficulty exists will allow afore.

Lity drops in half a tumbler of water will in the cure Cramps. Spanns. Sour Stometh. Spanns and Stometh. Spanns and Stometh. Diarrhea. Dysentery, Colic. Howels, and all lutant Pains. Howels, and all house a pottle of RADWATS LIEF with them to be spanned as a spanned as VER AND AGUE. ND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is not cent in this world that will cure Fever and other Maisrious, Billious, Scarlet, Typhoid, there Fevers (aided by MADWAY S FILLS) ADWAYS HEADY RELIEF, Fifty cases

LTH! BEAUTY!

pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and R. RADWAY'S

aparillian Resolvent e most astonishing cures; so quiek, so rapid ges the body undergoes under the influence

ay an Increase in Flesh and Veight is Seen and Felt.

GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

and Bladder Complaints.

of Twelve Years' Growth by Radway's Resolvent Dowgis. All the doctors said "there was "I tried everything that was recommending helped me. I saw your itesoivens would try it, but had no faith in it, bet and no faith in it, bet and beyon the beyon in the beyon

. . \$1 Per Bottle. ORTANT LETTER. Mich., April 20, 1875.—Dr. Radway-nave been taking your Resolvent, Regu-date using the Ready Relief about 0.00 ian tumors our the abdomen, which the physicians of our Medical College prokeek knots on a tree. My weight was 270 I commenced with your remedies, and undred and ten pounds, but they are not I have taken twenty-four bottles of Ref. of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of plitting from 0. Greavill. Please each me also and True."

MRS. C. KRAPF.

Mich., Aug. 18. 1875.

R. RADWAY'S LATING PILLS!

telem, elegantly coated with sweet gum, a purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radithe cure of all disorders of the Stomovels, Kidney, Bisader, Nervous disc. Constipation, Coatveness, Indiagna, Billiouness, Billiounes, Ever, Indamplowets, Piles, and all derangements of secora, Warranted to effect a positive regetable, containing no mercury, minimum the following symptoms resulting from the ligisalive oryans:

jets.

She means that the special jets thus prepared, each one in a white porceiain globe, shall extend in continuous line either side, from the Arch down the avenue in and around the Place de la Concorde, into the Tuineries garden, to the number of over twenty-six thousands.

She means vast processions of her trained military, every soldier of the thousands with a fashing flambeau in his hand. She means pyrotechnic exhibits at every convenient point,—these fireworks, made only as French artisans thow how to make them, to fing their grareous shapes and be witching colors up into the very

THE LASTING REPUBLIC.

show how to make them, to fing their gorgeous shapes and be witching colors up into the very lace of heaven, and to shine upon agglomerations of defignited humanity below, whose total numbers shall operana a militim and a harf.

These are some few of the things Paris means by an filumination. Let us see how the intent was realized last night.

Windows sold, at good points to witness the procession, at from \$10 to \$200 each. I know of the latter sum being paid. 'Twasn't me. With friends, a carriage was engaged to take us as near as the police would permit to some of business to sit on platforms while nominations are being made, to coax the willing and to awe the Windows sold, at good points to witness the procession, at from \$10 to \$200 each. I know of the latter sum being paid. 'Iwasn't me. With friends, a carriage was engaged to take us so near as the police would permit to some of the best places. Never mind what we paid. It is more than Mercutio's wound, for it was a BLANED SIGHT TOO MUCH.

By round-about streets—for after 6 o'clock

business to sit on platforms while nominations are being made, to coax the willing and to awe the timid into rushing through a resolution of instruction. Left every man stand on his merits, and left the Representatives select the Senator after they are elected. In this way the independence of the party is maintained, but where a candidate for Representative is labeled and padlocked very likely he will be repudiated. Let us have a fair, impartial deal. Don't send the candidates out branded.

But They Are the Brilliant Blazings of the Republic's Fete-Night Illumination.

PARIS IN FLAMES.

Art Beautified the French

Capital.

Selected for the Republic's Per-

manent National Holiday.

A Flaming Display Wholly Unequaled in

the Annals of the World's Grandest

Festal Illuminations.

1 Million and a Half People in the Streets to See

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Spent in

Fiery Celebration.

The Pen-and-Ink Sketch Taken by

Our Own Correspondent from

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, July 1.—Paris is teminine. She is the

beautiful woman who, in ordinary attire, com-manus attention and admiration. With her Sunday clothes on she becomes absolutely en-trancing. Paris in the holiday garb of Expo-

ition time is this lovely woman in bravest garb. Yesterday she was in royal fete-day vestments,

a spectacle to turn the world topsy-turvy with

The Republic selected its national holiday for

an essentially Frenchy reason. Other countries, as well as France in the past, have fixed their

day of national merry-making to commemorate some pregnant historical event. But france as

a Republic assumes the conciliatory mood, and

seeks to scrape the sensibilities of nobody. So fts present rulers, in choosing a grand fete-day,

have rummaged their country's annals to find twenty-four nours in mid-summer in which

nothing whatever happened.

They had nearly given up the task in despair.

A great nation which has had some fifteen forms

revolutionists banished; no devil ever been to

pay so far as ascertainable in any shape, on that day in France. Devotees of the earnest Re-

public, the Bonaparte stripling, the ponderous Chambord, the stupid Bourbons, and the swarm

or lesser party heads, could hang their banners consistently on the outward walls that day and

join grip in common gladness that prosperity was now beaming upon their land.

So stands the latest-decreed French national holiday, unique before the world as an auniver-

sary of general rejoicing because nothing ever occurred within its happy hours. God grant

that peace may now brood eternally over this

passion-tossed land, and France ever have one sacred white day in her chronicles,—a day in

which no sad wrong cries yearly to heaven for

FIRST OF THE REPUBLIC'S HOLIDAYS

took the customary general phases of displayed bunting by day and fire by night. But under

those two common groupings there clustered

details whose magnificence has never been rivaled by any nation in any age. First, as to the showing of flags. Paris all of

yesterday was one dancing wave of blue, red, and white drapery. No building was too small

to make a background for clustered tri-colors:

world for effective trimming. In the hands of a naturally artistic people, loving the banner and loving display, it was wreathed, bunched, spread, furled, and dangled in a myriad of charming designs and a profusion that must have gladdened the hearts of bunting-manufac-

Other nations were complimented by a liberal

expiation.

The celebration of this

oblized to crowd events together thickly.

Many Spots.

carriages were interdicted from passing the chief avenues of travel, which were given up to the bordes on foot—we were taken to a side-entrance to that lovelitest of the world's public barks, the Bois de Boulogne. From here we had to fight along on foot, directing cochere whey and where to meet us again.

One of this particular party was a Chicago business man. I was familiar with some of his previous experience as a sight-seer. Too patriotic an American to willingly concede Freuch superiority in anything, and too-eautious a man of business to be trapped into enthusiasm, his existence abroad had been one of carefully guarded enjoyment. He had called Versalites "fine," the Exposition "a good show," and Murillo's Immaculate Conception "a nice picture." A Graphic Account of How Fire and The Queer Reason Why June 30 Was

picture."
But when, after a short walk, we came upon this glorious night view in the Bois de Boulogne, the amazing, incomparable spiendor of the scene burned its way right into his soul. His overcharged heart burst forth in simple eloquence, and he said:
"Well, I'll be d—d!"
And that is about all anybody could have said.

and he said:

"Well, I'll be d—d!"

And that is about all anybody could have said.

A series of lovoly little lakes run through a large portion of this park. The lakes are connected by bridged cascades and belts of water. Islands, from quarter to half a mile long, split through the centre of each lake, lengthways. Every island and all the mainland is heavy with trees and shrubbery, and gardens of rare beauty are dotted everywhere.

Such was the basis jolly fire had for its revels last night. Every island glittered with blazing vases, pagodas, and chaiets. Every garden was defined by dancing lines of parti-colored flame. Every tree was hung thick with

HUGE ORANGE-TRYED LANTERNS.

Hundreds of thousands of these gleamed in the foliage for miles. Never since Hesperides' days have trees had such glowing fruit.

Wherever, on these magic isles, a bit of sward was available, there in binding radience was wrought some huge circle of fire in superb design. These took numberless shapes, and seemed like burning Venus girdles flung down to enhance the glory of ner favored city's fete night.

Bridges were hung so thick with lights of

to enhance the glory of ner favored city's fete night.

Bridges were hung so thick with lights of every hue as to be like gigantic strings of diamonds, emeraids, rubles, and sapphires. Then, high into the air were lifted whirting, shifting emblems of a thousand patterns, lancy having run riot and invention uncurbed to contribute to the splendor of the scene.

Remember, these islands were devoted to the fire geni alone. A few human assistants to touch off and keep blazing the myriad devices were the only mortals allowed thereon. This made each isle a magnificent, continuous spectacle, the populace crowding and laughing along the water's edge on the main land to the number of over two hundred thousand souls. But half has not been told, nor ever will be, of this triumph of fire. What flame is as a servant the pot-boilers of all time know. What he is as hideous monster, dwellers in Chicago remember sorely. But Paris has now nobly proved the glory of fire as an artist. proved the glory of fire as an artist.

proved the glory of fire as an artist.

Here was the water of these lakes alive with spluttering fire-works and glittering graft, from the tiny skiff to the monster barge. Hundreds of these boats, bedecked with thousands on thousands of lanterins and flaming fights, shot m and out,—hugh fire-flies on a street. Some of the barges, royal in color and contour as Cleonatry's, carried military bands and great shapens. of government in the past century, each smeared with more or less unnecessary blood, has been But patient searching had its reward at last, and it was found that the 30th of June in French patra's, carried military bands and great singing societies, and floods of perfect music tingled THE DELIGHTED EAR OF NIGHT. history had clean hands. No King had ever lost his head; no Emperor been thrashed in battle; no

THE DELIGHTED BAR OF NIGHT.

Over the wnote crackled, and sparkled, and blazed, and roared the lireworks. The green, red, and purple Bengals, the heaven-cleaving rockets, and all the vast variety of gunpowder radiance known to the French pyrotechnic art, flashed against the skies for hours in ceaseless brilliancy. Old Aurora Borealis was at home in his northern ice-fields, green with chagrin at being thus hopelessly outsaone. churchman butchered by Communists; po

ns northern ice-fields, green with chagrin at being thus hopelessly outsnone.

Finally, along the broad avenues in the main portion of the Bois, through the acres of lantern-bedizened trees, tramped the soldiers in flambeaux-bearing array. Part of this unparalleled cortege was cavairy. Each rider swung a great torch, and each horse, witu quivering body and rolling eye, bore dumb testimony to his wonderment at this latest freak of masterman. man. "It is fairy-land!" screamed the women, as

the varied marvels of the night unfolded them-selves. Fairy-land, indeed! Fairy-land was never aparch to this. Goodness forbid that any never a patch to this. Goodness forbid that any Oberons, Titanias, fays, gnomes, or spirits were hovering unseen above the peerless display, for if so, they have gone suitently back to eli-land-brimming with malicious envy that mortals should eclipse them beyond comparison.

Our cochere was found in due time and place. With him we covered as much more of Paris by night as was possible. The authorities had wisely spread the features of the illumination over the whole city, and special displays at a hundred points kept the people from surging

masses of home and foreign banners, evergreen-gariands, and countless-hued lauterns.

The three plain broad bands of color in the French flag render it the most convenient in the places, as well as every street near them. Aristocrats grumbled at this, but it was the people's night, and the people had the right of every emergency. It is only a few years since things have been thus in Paris. Much guilty

nilord's outriders.

Good judges say that over a million of people Good judges say that over a million of people swayed in, out, and around these particular localities between dark and misnight yesterday. A whirl through other parts of the city showed that every building was agiow. There were count-defying Chinese lanterns on every house and store, and scintillating designs in electric, calcium, and gas in front and atop of every public structure. The very constellations of Heaven seemed to have come down and charmed the churches, palaces, and Ministerial offices. Capricorn was perched on the Pantheon, Ursa Major reared above the War Department, and Orion rested between the towers of Notre fact and growing each minute more vain and patriotic. If but two kinds of flags were shown patriotic. If but two kinds of fings were shown on any structure, one was always the Stars and Stripes. If those of several nations were arranged together, "old gridiron" invariably had the place of honor side by side with the tri-color. Some manufacturer had woven composite

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLAGS
in one piece, and these were largely bought and displayed. The predominance of our Yankee ensign was common talk among foreign visitors. Englishmen generally set the fact down to their stready long list of stolid wonderments at French blicey.

1 am divided between two reasons for this ef-

and Orion rested between the towers of Notre Dame.
History records no such flaming magnificence, Anistory-records no such naming magnificence, and at 2 o'clock in the morning I went home with burning eyes but complacent heart. In the destruction of Chicago and illumination fete of Paris I had seen the meanest and finest work fire had ever accomplished on this puffy little globe of ours. an divided between two reasons for this ef-

fire had ever accomplished on this pully little globe of ours.

IT WAS INDESCRIBABLY GRAND, inexpressibly fascinating, this Parls fre-festival. But was it worth doing! Must Parisians ever be thus expensively amused! Is it easy to go calmly to work next day after all this dazzie! The headache always follows the carouse; does discontent invariably tread upon the heels of the resplendent fete-splurge! Must there not soon be other pageants, and when these fail to outshine their predecessors, as fail they will, must there come the more lurid spectacle of war to satisfy the cravings for pomp and outward glory! The Republe is successful, and is loved, but it follows in the Napoleonic tracks, and thinks to make France happy and great by mammoth expositions and by burning over \$200,000 of tax-wrung money in a single might of bewildering fire-garnished pageantry.

As we moved homeward we passed, near the Grand Opera-House. MacMahon, his Cabinet, and the Sahah of Persia. Stiff and haughty in the carriage sat the latter, and as the red glare from a great Bengal light on an adjacent building shot athwart his face the swarthy features seemed to shine with a sovereign contempt for the crowd and the scene.

Was he thinking of his old fire-worshiping ancestral tribes; of the adoration

CHRISTIAN REPUBLICAN FRANCE
was paying to the wonderful gods of fame? The Persians of yore crooked their knees humbly at the blazing shrine, because to them a blessing or a curse lurked in each licking tongue of fire. The Parisians of to-day worship gorgeously the same deity because it tickies the fancy of a night, and for a few dizzy hours makes themselves and everybody else believe they are the happiest and most wonderful people on the face of the earth.

Is that the sort of timber out of which to globe of ours. 42
IT WAS INDESCRIBABLY GRAND,

for the way Americans sling their money around Europe!

One great nation was alone unhonored in all this dazzling spread of the world's pennons. Save on beer-houses and the homes of the few Prusslan residents i saw never a Germanistandard. Sedan still rankles foolishly.

But, generous and unprecedented as was all this spread of banner magnificence: inspiring as was the music of grand concerts held at the Tulleries and elsewhere during the day; huge as were the crowds. sprightly the people, gay the scene, it was as naught to what followed when night drew her universal standard of darkness around Paris.;

There be illuminations and illuminations. We have some in the United States—' Wide-Awakes,' "Tanners," etc., in straggling torchlight file, with tallow candles from partisan friends in the windows of houses, calciums at the "speakers' stands," and flaming tar-barrels and joyous small boys at the street corners.

That is not what Paris means when she sets about "illuminating" to honor the festal day of what she hopes will be

THE LASTING REPUBLIC.

She means mouths of preparation and care-She means morths of preparation and careful planning by artistic and executive minds. She means grand electric burners at every square and centering point of the city; miles of newly-creeted gas-lights; blazing figures in gas crossing hundreds of her noblest structures; every great cathedral, palace, and public building so many masses of perfect architectual lines drawn in yellow fire against the night.

She means the matcaless lakes in her Bols de Boulogne, and the fountains, cascades, and aliects of water everywhere to be so flooded with rainbow flame that fire and water shall seem to have joined in dazzling marriage forevenore.

She means the mile and a half from the Place de la Concorde to the towering Arch de Triomphe, along the peerless Avenue des Champs Elysees, to be literally, festooned with gas-lets.

face of the earth.

Is that the sort of timber out of which to build a stanch Republic. Do they not, for a while longer, need a Shah instead of a President!

GIDEON, GIVE THEM ALL AN EQUAL CHANCE.

JOLIET, Ill., July 13.—It is fair to presume that every Republican in the State is desirous that the Legislature should be Republican, for only in that event can we hope to elect the United States Senator. But one thing is cer-tain, and it might as well be understood in advance. The practice of instructing has beaten us once, and it will again if continued. Whenever the representatives of a district are instructed

for a particular individual all other Senatorial aspirants and their friends immediately lose their interest in that district. Senatorial candidates have no bushiess to sit on platforms while nominations

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Col. Clark E. Carr's Address at Galesburg, Ill., July 4.

A Complete Refutation of the Extravagant Balderdash of Communistic Orators.

Who Constitute the Majority of the Wealthy Men of Our Country?

Men Who Have Worked Their Way Up from the Depths of Poverty.

And What They Have Done Every Poor Man, under Our Institutions, Has an Equal Chance to Do.

The country has been alarmed during the last year by the extravagant utterances of public speakers upon the wrongs of labor. Com-munistic and Socialistic societies have been oranized in the large cities, and there is feverish anxiety lest the object and aim of these societies is disorder and bloodshed. They are trans-planted from Europe. Whatever may be their nission among us, it is certain that they have ommitted many acts of lawless violence in the Old World. It may be that thay have benefited the laboring men in countries ruled by Kings and Emperors. It is certain that they have done a vast amount of harm. They will probably have their short day in this country; and, ike every ism that has preceded them,

If one living outside of this country should read their speeches and resolutions, and the inscriptions upon their banners, he would suppose that our laboring people were in a state of Egyptian bondage; that the man who toils has no sunlight, no hope, scarcely air and water; that he wearily climbs, from day to day and year to year, a treadmill which grinds for a

privileged class.

Now it has occurred to me, since I have been nvited to speak to you, that no more profitable subject could be considered than these ques-tions: Is the poor man so brutally treated in this country! Is he the slave of the rich! Has he no hope? Must he give way to despair? I have had no time to prepare myself to treat the questions in a learned or philosophical manner, if I had the ability, and am therefore obliged to usider them from the examples we find every day in our walks about the streets of Galesburg. We have no very rich men; I mean, we have no millionaires, no merchant-princes, nor great Galesburg, probably a dozen, perhaps more, who are worth over \$100,000; some of these from a are worth over \$100,000; some of these from a quarter to a half a million. I suppose there are two or three dozen in the city who are worth about \$100,000. There are probably 100 men worth from \$10,000 to \$25,000. There are many in business of different kinds who have no considerable capital, but who have from year to year handsome incomes from their business, and are well-to-do.

The richest man in Galesburg and Knox Connex.

STARTED WITHOUT A DOLLAR. STARTED WITHOUT A DOLLAR.
He was a carpenter by trade, and there are houses in the city which he built with his own hands. He has seen his share of poverty and hardship. The largest owner of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy stock, and one of the wealthiest men in the county, worked out after he was 21 years old for \$8 a month, and worked fourteen hours a day. He started from home with only the clothes on his back and an extra pair of stockings. of stockings.

The man in the city who owns the most

night as was possible. The authorities had wisely spread the features of the illumination over the whole city, find special displays at a hundred points kept the people from surging uncontrollably to any particular quarter.

But ream the beautiful as were the illuminations, fireworks, etc., in every arrondiscement, and enormous as were the erowds at each place, were, of course, around the majestic fire-lit Arc de PEtolie, down the flame-festooued Avenue Champs Elysecs, through the corruscating Place de la Concorde and Tuilleries Gardens.

The police kept all carriages from these places, as well as every street near them. started with nothing, learned to write his name after he was 50 years old. One of the wealthiest men who walks these streets worked as an apprentice in a drug-store in Philadelphia for his board and clothes, came to Peoria with nothing but his good name, and hired out as a clerk. He soon went into company with a man who furnished capital, and in a few years paid his partner \$40,000 for his interest in the establishment. One of our wealthiest citizens. President of a leading bank in Iowa, started life on Cape Cod without a dollar, and has carned his own living since he was eleven years old. Near-

ident of a leading bank in lowa, started life on Cape Cod without a dollar, and has carned his own living since he was eleven years old. Nearly every Director of the three banks, the First and Second Nationals and the Farmers' & Mechanics', started penniless. There is SCARCELY AN EXCEPTION.

The President of one of the banks told me that he did not believe that the entire Board of Directors had inherited \$1,500. The Honorable Chief Justice of the Supreme Coort of Illinois, a resident of this city, commenced the practice of his profession in Knoxville with only \$10 in the world. The Honorable Judge of the Circuit Court of this district, who has lived here for thirty years, worked his own waythrough college and to his profession. The county officers—Judge, Attorney, Treasurer, Clerks of Courts, and Sheriff—started poor men. The President of Knox College, from the time he was a mere lad, not only earned his own living and paid for his education, but assisted in the support of his parents. The Division Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad started at the brake. A boy whom he gave a jobat this depot as a brakeman, with whom many of us have ridden when he attained the dignity of a passenger-conductor, is the General Superintendent of the Central Pacific.—perhaps the most important when he attained the dignity of a passenger-conductor, is the General Superintendent of the Central Pacific,—perhaps the most important railroad on the Continent. Another, who start-ed here as a section-boss, is now the Assistant General Superintendent of the Union Pacific. The Master-Mechanic of this division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy started here as a fireman. of the wealthy farmers whose broad acres

Of the wealthy farmers whose broad acres skirt the city-limits,

NEARLY EVERY ONE STARTED POOR.

In Knoxville, and in the other towns of the county, also, nearly every one of the men of means and property started penniless. In the professions, nearly every man started poor. One of the best lawyers in the city, perhaps the most trusted lawyer, not only supported himself by hard manual labor, but earned the broad for indigent relations. But it is needless to multiply instances. Go through the country among the farmers and it is the same. How many irishmen, Swedes, and other naturalized citizens, now owning fine farms in the country, or good houses in the city, who twenty years ago were working by the month! what a record! Of the bankers, merchants What a record! Of the bankers, merchants professional men, farmers, all those who own considerable property and hold high positions, every man almost started in life poor. No inheritance, no influential or prominent friends, and still, by industry, economy, and prudence, they are well off. I knew many of them while they were needy; have watched their struggles out of poverty and want to comfort and affluence. I have seen their children grow up, and with what pride they have given them advantages which they themselves could not enjoy; and as I have seen the prosperity of these men, the comforts with which they are surrounded, my heart has swelled with gratinde that it was my privilege to live in a city and county where there were such possibilities.

County
IS TRUE OF THIS COUNTRY.
Go into any community, and you will find that industry and economy have brought their reward. Presidents and Senators, Governors and Judges, scholars and capitalists, have come

Judges, scholars and capitalists, have come from the ranks.

In the light of all this, how absurd to assume that the poor man has no chance. The fact is the poor man is the only one who is successful. I believe that, as a rule, the men who are born to an inheritance become profligate and dissipated, and die in poverty. It is true that there are poor men who, from no fault of their own, are in distress. It is the province and duty of those who have health and vigor to bear the burdens of the weak, to help those who cannot help themselves; but there is no reason why healthy, able-bodied man or woman in this country should be in distress or suffer from want. A good man can find work on the farm, and could have found it mest of this summer, at \$15 per month and his board. Most of the capitalists in this country laid the foundations of their fortunes upon smaller wages than this. I admit that you cannot always get a position as a clerk in a store on a good salary; but, for

men who are willing to work, there is plenty to do; and those who do work and save CAN BECOME INDEFINDENT.

It is much better for a man or boy to earn \$15 a month and board on a farm, and save all of it, than to earn \$50 a month in a store or on a railroad and spend all of it.

There is no lack of work for industrious women, both in town and country. There are women in this city who go out to do domestic work in families, such as washing, ironing, and cleaning, and make from 75 cents to \$1 a day. In domestic service how often we hear our housewives complaining that girls are so scarce. It is true that there are poverty and distress in the large cities because of scarcity of work; but to live in a populous city is a luxury which the poor cannot afford, and we say to them: "If you will insist upon starving in your garrets in the metropolis when the country is anxious to pay you good wages, it is not the fault of the government nor of our institutions. Here is this vast Mississippi Valley, with all its wealth at your command, if you will come and take possession of it. Every day good men are looking for hands to work on their farms. Why don't you come and help them? You are needed just as much as you need."

It is always a riddle to a Western man when he goes to the city or the densely-populated manufacturing towns of New England, how

It is always a riddle to a Western man when he goes to the city of the densely-populated manufacturing towns of New England, how people can live huddled together as they are with such opportunities as present themselves in the West.

WHAT SPLENDID OPENINGS for industrious, enterprising men and women there are to-day in Nebraska and Kansas. If those men and women who shouted themselves

there are to-day in Nebraska and Kansas. If those men and women who shouted themselves hoarse in applause of the speakers at the Socialistic and Trades-Union meeting recently held in Chicago, would make halt the sacrifices, and go through half the hardships, and practice half the self-denial practiced by the men who came 1.500 miles through the wilderness forty-two years ago to locate upon this prairie and establish this Galesburg colony, they would in a very few years be settled in life with such comforts as our pioneers enjoy in this community. What a difference there is between immigration now to the West, and that of coming when those two poor boys, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, and tenes was to lillinois. Now, in Nebraska, and Kansas, and Texas, and in most of the new

Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, made there way to liftnois. Now, in Nebraska, and Kansas, and Texas, and in most of the new States, you can have a railroad running to your very door. Talk about hard times now. The young man who came to Illinois and started a farm when Gaiesburg was settled, had to give half a bushel of wheat or a whole ham to play the postage on a letter to his sweatheart.

One of the greatest injuries, the monster wrong, inflicted upon the laboring man ofto-day, is brought upon him by the shittless vagabonds designated under the general title of TRAMPS,—

the very offscourings of this and every other country, lazy and lousy, redolent of filth. While we have work which ought to be done at once, and for which we are willing to pay, they come to our doors and beg bread and meat, and, when they get it, they will, as they craunch it between their teeth, tell our bired men, who honestly earn their monthly wages, and are getting ahead some every month, that the poor man has no show in this country. They know when they utter the libel that, lazy and shiftless as they themselves are, they are fed every and work and four the tables of men who by hard work when they utter the fibel that, lazy and shift-less as they themselves are, they are fed every nay from the tables of men who by hard work and self-denial have given the lie to the senti-ment. These varabonds have the same spirit and the same manignant object which animated the prince and ancestor of all tramps, the devil, when he approached our first parents in the Garden of Eden. They want to bring the hon-est, industrious men and women.

est, industrious men and women

DOWN TO THEER OWN LEVEL.

The scoundrel. Frank Rande, whose life was
saved by morbid sentimentality in yonder
Court-House, prated about the wrongs of the
laboring man, and sought to bring the honest,
industrious men of Knox County to his level by
claiming to be one of them. He a laboring
man! He entered the house of Woodford
Pierce, one of the best citizens of this county,
who had laid by a little for his family, and stole
a sum of money, and because Mr. Pierce's
neighbor, Belden, a hard-working carpenter,
tried to make him give up the money, he shot
him down like a dog.

tried to make him give up the money, he shot him down like a dog.

The Socialist organizations ceem to have scared many of the caoitalists of the cities out of their wits. One would suppose by reading the newspapers published in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis that Socialists or Communists were about to take possession of the city and country, and divide the property among themselves. Nothing has been so far seen indicating even such a purpose on the part of these organizations, except the frost of lazer-beer, winch has overflowed the lips of some of the weaker and drunker of their pienic orators.

Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand, They rave, recite, and mader round the land.

There is no reason to fear these self-consti-

There is no reason to fear these self-consti-tuted arbiters of property. When they attempt to enforce division, there are a million farmers in Illinois who will

in Illinois who will

SWEEP FROM THE FACE OF THE EARTH

every society and individual who attempts to
wrest their hard-carned domains from them.

The farmers of this country know too well
what their little homesteads have cost to allow
them to be taken away, or even to allow a cloud
to be placed upon their little by any class of

them to be taken away, or even to allow a cloud to be blaced upon their titles by any class of men who propose to divide. They will not become excited or alarmed by speeches of charlatans; but, if division is attempted, they will rise in their majesty, like one of our prairiecyclones, and they will be fully as destructive. And the farmers will not be alone; men in other branches of business—the really industrious everywhere, in town and country—will join with them.

The fundamental idea of some of these Socialistic organizations is, that "Capital is stolen labor." With such an idea of capital, there is an irreconcilable antagonism between Capital and Labor. They judge of Capital and of capitalists entirely by the worst specimens; by men who roo the revenues of cities, like the great New York "Boss," or by those who, through trickery and fraud, get control of great railroads; or by those who, from dishonesu in political office, or by going through bankruptey, have been made rich. That there have been men who have in some way or another stolen their capital, cannot be denied. There have been too many of this class of men; but to assume that the great bulk of the capital of the country has been stolen.

You might as well say that, because the rats steat your corn, therefore all the corn is stolen. Three-fourths of the capital of the country is

You might as well say that, because the rats steat your corn, therefore all the corn is stolen. Three-fourths of the capital of the country is held by those who are regarded as comparatively poor: by the small tradesmen, the mechanic, the farmer. Every man who owns a house, however humble, a horse, a cow, a kit of tools, a plow, a shovel, a spade, or hoe; every man who has day? work in him, and is willing to let them come out of him, is a capitalist. Every such man is constantly employing labor; he hires the farmer to plow, and sow, and reap for him; the mitter to grand for him. He hires hires the farmer to plow, and sow, and reap for him; the mitter to grind for him. He hires men to spin and weave his clothing, to make his shoes, to chop and saw, and build a dwelling over him. If he has only his hands, and simply earns his food and clothing, he is a capitalist, and when he decries Capital he strikes a blow at himself.

Now, my friends, and especially my young friends, let me say that I know something of what it is to be poor. I know something of the great gulf there is between the young man on the farm and the man of means. I know with what earnestness some of you have longed for

the farm and the man of means. I know with what earnestness some of you have longed for "something better than you have known." When I was in the Yosemite Valley I stood where I could see from its depths the summit of a mountain nearly 6,000 feet high. It was a sublime hight, far above the clouds. It seemed as though it touched the battlements of Heaven. On every side, as far as the eye could perceive, it presented the appearance of a perpendicular wall of solid granite. But I was told that men had climbed to its summit, and I said, If other men have been there,

I CAN GO;

and I resolved that I would attempt it. I continued to claim over boulders, up steep rocks, through narrow defiles, hour after hour, until finally I stood upon the summit, and looked down upon the sublimest vision ever beheld by It seems to you to-day that there is no possi

It seems to you to-day that there is no possibility of vour reaching the position of the men who have climbed to prominence about you. I have shown you that all of them once stood where you stand. They have climbed to where they are. You cannot see the road they have taken. You can only see then 'wav up in prosperity and position. You can reach them if you try. You will have to climb up this boulder, scale that rock, surmount this obstacle and that; but, so sure as they succeeded, so sure you will succeed. You may if you will, on the other hand, listen to every tramp and blackleg who tells you there is "no show for the poor man," "Capital is stolen Labor," etc. You can try to cliph down taose who have by toll and sweat climbed part way up. I have shown you by the examples I have cited here to-day of men who are known to you all, that there is under the beneficent rule of the Government whose natal day we are celebrating, a chance for every poor man; and I shall feel more than repaid if I have influenced one man to avail himself of it.

American Bar Association.

An American Bar Association.

An American Bar Association.

An American Bar Association.

An American Bar Association.

Connecticut: Alexander B. Lawton, Georgia; Richard C. Medurric, Pennsylvania; Stanley Matthewa, Ohio; Henry Hitcheock, Missour; Carlton Hunt, Louisiana; Richard D. Hubbard, Connecticut: Alexander B. Lawton, Georgia; Richard C. Medurric, Pennsylvania; Stanley Matthewa, Ohio; E. J. Pheips, Vermont; John

A. Porter, New York; Lyman Trumbull, Illi-nois; Charles R. Train, Massacusetts; and J. Randolph Tucker, Virginia. An informal meet-ing is to be held at Saratoga Aug. 21.

WESTERN PATENTS. List of Patents Issued to Western Invelop the United States Patent Office, W

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15 .- A. H. Evans Co., patent-solicitors, report the following pa ents issued to Western inventors:

Austin & Gardner, Howardsville, fenders.
A. R. Biddle, Maroa, check-rowers.
Licht & Howardsville, fenders.
Licefie & Homein, Belleville, photo-negatives.
F. E. Jasel, Freeport, com-planters.
John Lane, Chicago, plows.
C. P. Snow, Freeport, plows.
H. F. Stinde, Steleville, milistone-ventilators.
M. R. Gohuyas, Cerro Gordo, balanced showalves.

alves.

N. Edwards, Decatur, vegetable-slicers.

A. W. Egieston, Chicago, street-car draw-b.

B. Haverhill, Rockford, sad-irons.

A. J. Upham, Sterling, barbed wire-fence.

Ole Pederson, Johet, barbed wire-fence.

L. I. Todd, Chicago, rumbles for cleaning of the control of th J. T. Ryerson, Chicago, engine-boiler tuber (trade-mark).

trade-mark).

WISCONSIN.

O. J. Smith, Wadwatosa, whiffletree.
C. Waller, Jr., Baraboo, gate-latches.
J. Corry, Menehaimee, piles.
MICHIGAN.
Chalmers & Reynolds, Detroit, sad-irons, etc.
William Patterson, Constantine, clothes-wash
rs.

ors.

George C. Tough, Bay City, chain-wheels.
A. T. Rector, Clinton, plow-cleaners.
McDowell & Elwell, Rom.o., fruit-driers.
Craft & Taylor, Detroit, fruit-driers (trade-mark)
T. Schubemann, Detroit, cigars.

MINNESOTA.
A. Beck, Waverly, churang-apparatus.
E. Broad, Minneapolis, cant-dogs.
F. C. Frost, Anoka, corn-planter and marker,
G. T. Smith, Kasson, stove-polish.
IOWA.
H. O. Conaway, Deep River, collars.
J. T. Spear, Oelwein, permutation locks.
W. E. Vernon, Oskaloosa, coffee and ne

oaster.

J. N. Whipple, Volga City, washing-machine.
Colter, Russell & Warrell, Agency City, wash Colter, Russell & Warrell, Agency City, wasning machine.
J. D. Romaine, Springdale, fence-posts.
S. H. & J. M. St. John, Cedar Rapids, barber

D. Bates, Fort Branch, stump-burners.
W. Bundy, Carthage, hoes.
W. J. Morden, Indianapoiis, raiiroad-cross.
H. T. Yaryan, Richmond, refining fat bils.
J. B. Yeagley, Indianapolis, sash-holders.
J. Corbin, New Harmony, grain-driers.
M. Hay, Union City, removing saw-dust.
NEBRASKA.
C. E. Adamson, Humboldt, wagon-racks.

OMAHA EXTOLLED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., July 10.—Have you ever been to Omaha, where rolls the dark Missouri down? If not. a visit will pay, for here, on the west bank of the "Big Muddy," is a city of nearly 30,000 people, with handsome business blocks, fine residences, regularly laid out streets, horse cars, gas, well equipped as to churches, hotels, banks, newspapers, etc., and little complaint of hard times. Business, I am told by those able to judge, is at least 25 per cent better this year than last, and the Register in Bankruptcy reports not a single failure of any importance since the 1st of January. There has been near-

ports not a single failure of any importance since the 1st of January. There has been nearly double the building this year as compared with last, and arrangements are about completed for the building of a handsome Courtiouse (it is to be hoped that there will be less difficulty and more honesty connected with its erection than there has been with ours). Omaha has a smelting establishment that has proved very remunerative, a lead works that is turning out five tons of white lead a day, a nail works that will be in operation within a few weeks. And vesterday was inaugurated under very flattering auspices the Omaha Union Stock-Yards. Parties are already negotiating for ground upon which to erect a slaughter-house, with a view of shipping beef in Anderson refrigerator cars to New York, and thehee to Europe. A gentleman from Omaha is how in England arranging for the sale of the meat on its arrival there. There will be a good opening in this connection for a tannery, and for a manufactory of boots and shoes. There is a grass that grows in this vicinity that is admirably adapted to the manufacture of paper, and a paper-mill would do well here. A match factory also might be profitable. A glance at the map will show that there is a large territory in the rear of Omana that must depend upon her for its supplies. There is a large territory in the rear of Omana that must depend upon her for its supplies. There is a large territory in the rear of Omana that must depend upon her for its supplies. There is a large territory in the rear of Omana that must depend upon her for its supplies. There is a large territory in the rear of Omana that must depend upon her for its supplies. There is a large territory in the rear of Omana that must depend upon her for its supplies. There is a large territory in the rear of Omana that must depend upon her for its supplies. There is a large territory in the rear of Omana that must depend upon her for its supplies. There is a large territory in the rear of Omana that must depend upon her for

portion is crossed and intersected by anticaus, bringing into market and making available for settlement a vast tract of land as productive as any in the West.

For several years after the completion of the Union Patific Railroad, Omaha was in advance of the country, and her progress was slow, but the increase of population throughout the State has changed the situation, and Omaha is beginning to grow again. There are few idle men in the streets, and while the few are not immensely rich the many are doing well, and are hopeful. The business has not dropped into the hands of monopolists. Men of small means can inaugurate enterprises in a moderate way, and make them remunerative. The business firms are largely made up of young men, and they have no feeling of petry jealousy, but warmly welcome the stranger to their midst.

I have had the honor to meet quite a number of the distinguished men since my arrival. Among others, ex-Senator P. A. Hitchcock, who so ably represented this State in the United States Senate, and Col. C. S. Chase, who, from present indications, will be the next Governor of Nebraska. He was formerly Attorney-General, and afterwards Mayor of Omaha, and made a bright record for himself in both positions. Also, the Hon. R. H. Wibur, present Mayor of the city, who is at the head of the Omaha Book Company.

Nebraska, like Iowa and Illinois, can always be counted on as a Republican State, and the voters allow no side issues to imperil the party. They have at present but one Congressional Distriet, represented by the Hon. Frank Welch, who is a candidate for renomination, but expect that the census of ISSO will give the State four. St. Louis is making a desperate effort to obtain and hold the trade of this section, and an airime road from Omaha to that city is nearly completed, which the St. Louisians think will

St. Louis is making a desperate effort to obtain and hold the trade of this section, and an airline road from Omaha to that city is nearly completed, which the St. Louisians think will be of great advantage to their city.

There is a feeling among some of the merchants here that the Chicago papers took sides against Omaha in the controversy about the terminus of the U. P. R. R., and they are a little sore over it, but generally their sympathies are with Chicago. Building lots in desirable portions of the city can be had at from \$1,000 to \$2,000, 80x120. There are but few houses to rent, and the prices generally are higher than in Chicago. Provisions are cheap—A sugar 9 cents per lb, Java coffee 25 cents, flour—spring wheat \$5, winter wheat \$7, han 10 cents, coal oil 15 cents, butter 10 cents per lb, eggs 10 cents per dozen, new potayoes 40 cents per busnel, sirioth steak 10 cents, corn beef 4 cents, land 9 cents.

I expect to take a trip to the southern part of the State, and should I have leisure will send you a short letter on the resources of Nebraska.

E. T. Sumwalt.

GEN. PORTER'S CASE. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, July 13.—The explanation of the

importance, in Gen. Porter's case, of ex-Rebel Gen. Longstreet's evidence as to his position and force is as follows. The gravamen of the charge against Gen. Porter is disobedience of Gen. Pope's order of 4:30 p. m., of Aug. 29, received by Porter at 6:30 p. m., which reads: Gen. Pope's order of 4:30 p. m., of Ang. 23, received by Porter at 6:30 p. m., which reads:
Your line of march brings you in on the enemy's flank. I desire you to push forward at once on the enemy's right flank, and, if possible, on his rear, keeping your right in communication with Gen. Revnolds. The enemy is massed in the woods in front of us, but he can be shelled oit as soon as you engage their flank. Keep heavy reserves and use your batteries, keeping well closed to your right all the tule. In case you are obliged to fall back, do so by your right and rear, so as to keep you in close communication with the right wing.

Major-General Commanding.
On the original trial Gen. Pope bestified as follows:
Gen. Porter was expected to attack, if possible,—and as I understood it to be practicable,—the right flaw of Jackson's forces, and, if oessible, the rear of his-rorces, to prevent, if it were practicable, the junction of Longstreet's forces with Jackson's, and to crush Jackson's flank before Longstreet could effect a junction with him. I did not then believe, nor do! I now oelieve, that at the time (4:30 p. m.) any considerable portion of Longstreet's corps had reached the vicinity of the field. [Etc., etc.]

Now comes Gen. Longstreet, and declares that, with his force outnumbering and outflanking Porter's, he was all that afternoon in line of battle between Porter and the "right flank" of Jackson, which Pope ordered Porter to attack.

Pope's wish was father to the thought, that

And again (July, 1870):

And again (suly, 1870):
Porter could not take Jackson in fiank while he
was attacked in front. He could do nothing of the
sort. I was there then. I saw Porter approach.
I went out and reconnoitered his corps, and made
the proper dispositions to meet it. We fianked
him. He could not fiank Jackson.

suppose we should have cut Porter to pieces if he
had attacked to get at Jackson's fiank.

It is often said by persons well informed on suppose we should have cut Porter to pieces if he had attacked to get at Jackeon's flank.

It is often said, by persons well informed on non-military matters, that Gen. Porter, or any other subordinate officer, must obey orders without question,—must strack when told to do so, whether the force opposed to him be great or small. This is faise. An order from a superior officer is to be obeyed to the letter when than officer is present on the apot, but it is to be, obeyed with the utmost discretion when he is absent. An officer cannot sacrifice his men in a fool's battle, and then saield himself from responsibility for their loss by producing an order from an absent superior commanding him to attack. A General can be court-martialed for obeying orders that ought to be delayed or disregarded. If Porter, on being ordered to attack Jackson's right, had thrown his corps against Longstreet's front, and had been, in Gen. Lee's words, "cut to pieces," he would have deserved the worst fate which martial law could have meted out to him; he would have deserved to be treated as he has been treated for not committing this tatal error.

JOSEPH KIRKLAND.

THE TRIBUNE BEANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS pairous throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 J. 6 ft. SIMMS, Bookseners and Second-st.
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
Wort Madison-st., near Western-KY,
RUBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Bide Island-st., corner of Haisted-st.
H. C. HERRUK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

A three-line advertisement inserted in this column during week days for 50 cents; each additional line 15 cents. On Sunday 20 cents a line is charged. 7 words average a line.

FOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; rallroad fare 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSall4-st., Room 4. FINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., atl.AUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Room's and 6, Established 1854.

(ASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDS MID'S Loan and Builton Office (licensed), 49 East Madison-st. Established 1835. M ONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$500 AND \$1,000 West Madison-st. DENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR

PESPONSIBLE PARTIES CAN BORROW MONEY to on furniture, planos, and other personal property at fair rates. Address A B C, Tribune office. SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of WANTED-\$1,000 FOR THREE YRARS: ALSO ity; none but principals need answer. Address Y 53, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING. 288 WABASH-AV.—NICE ASSURTMENT OF rooms to rent, with board; also day-board; 754 MICHIGAN-AV.-ALCOVE ROOM, AND other rooms, furnished, with or without

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD FOR Laplane and bath. BROWN'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED board, 82 and 82 So; day ooard, 83. 50; logting, 50c. board, \$2 and \$2.50; day board, \$3.50; lodging, 50c.
CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 3\$1, 353, 355, 355, AND 357
Statest... 4 blocks south of the Palmer House,
board and room, per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, \$5,
\$9, and \$7. Furnished rooms to reat without board.
NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—
Reduced prices, Good rooms and board, \$1.50 per
day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4 per week.

POARD WANTED. BOARD—GOOD PRIVATE BOARD IN NICE subtraction of the subtraction near the lake (lightand Park preferred) for self, wife, nurse, and two children who have whooping-cough. Address, stating terms, etc., A 48, Tribune office.

prices; guarantee with each. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-8t.

Planos of Different Makes for sale on Corner State and Adam-sta.

2D-HAND PIANOS AND ORGANS AT GREAT bargains, on time payments, as warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL.

Corner State and Adam-sta.

Corner State and Adam-sta.

2140 WILL PAY FOR A HANDSOME ROSE-carved legs and lyre. R. T. MARTIN. 285 and 267 State-8t.

2550 PAYABLE IN EASY WERKLY OR monthly payments will buy a magnificent rosewood piano-forter, rich and elegant case, theavy carved legs and lyre. R. T. MARTIN. 285 and 267 State-8t.

PURSAIRESS CHANCES.

TOR SALE-SUGAR PLANTATION-FROM MA personal examination of the property made by us during the past two weeks we are able to offer and commend to purchasers at a very low price one of the finest and best appointed sugar plantations in Louisiana, in running order, with fine crop now growing. Eastes and full particulars at our office. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., No. 91 Dearborn-st.

Durk SALE-IN ST. PARTI No. 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN ST. PAUL. MINN., GUY'S SAMple-Room and Restaurant, with or without the building; long lease of ground. This is the finest place bong established and doing a tip-top business. Easy terms to the right man. Good reasons for seiling. Address GUY M. SALSBURY, St. Paul, Minn. 2.

POR SALE—DRUG STOCK. SMALL CASH PAYment, baiance long time: no trade. S. WILSON, P. O. Box 434. Norwalk, N.

FOR SALE-MEAT MARKET. RECEIPTS \$25 PER day: good reasons. Address Room 8 No. 146 East Madison-st. Madison-st.

POR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. IT is a specialty: pays 100 per cent; must have cash; will bear close investigation. Address a 48. Tribune.

\$555 WILL BUY A LAUNDRY DOING A GOOD paying business. Apply at 107 East Harrison-st. \$3.000 PER YEAR BUSINESS—(NOT IN Chicago) that I will exchange for clear all the business I can attend to. Inquire of J V, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

LOST AND FOUND. DOG LOST-ON MONDAY MORNING, RAN row, a large-sized blue Skye territer doz, answering to the name of "Badd." Any one returning him to No. 10 Park row will be handsomely rewarded. FOUND-THREE PAWN TICKETS. ADDRESS J. R. DALEY, 118 Lasaile-st.

T R. DALEY, 118 Lasalie-st.

OST—MONDAY BETWEEN 5 AND 7 O'CLOCK
D. m., either on Madison or State-st., black came;
pin, with white head. \$5 reward will be paid if returned to 369 West Madison-st.

OST—\$3 REWARD—SATURDAY AFTFRNOON IN
Ly going from Van Buren-st. car to Field, Leiter &
Co.'s and Mandel Broc., a gold carring pendant with
coral drop. Finder will return same to 177 Lake-st. HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION. EXCHANGE, AND PRIVATE SALES of horses, buggles, etc., at the Twelfth-st. horse market daily at 10 a. m. 271 West Twelfth-st. market daily at 10 k. m. 2/1 wees twentin-ac.

FOR SALE—T CART, BUGGY, TWO HORSES AND
tylish and compete, consisting of one Teart, one
brewster buggy, two horses and harness, whips, waterproofs, lab-robed, etc., etc. The owner being in Europe and naving no use for them, they will be sold very
reasonable. Address Y 52, Tribule office. W ANTED SOME SECOND-CLASS HORSES OR mares and some harness, for farm use. Call from 12 to 3 o'clock to-day. C. B. INGALLS, 15% North State-st.

THE COPARTSERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between A. A. Oleson and Hugo Ekstrom is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts and collections will be made by A. A. Oleson, who continues in the business. A. A. OLESON, HUGO EKSTROM. WANTED-TEAMS TO HAUL COAL APPLY AT HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A LOT OF FURNITURE OF NEW DESIGNS AND A first-class make at a sacrifice, being the stock of a manufacturer bought under price. We can sell parior-sets, 830: bed-room sess, 825: rich and elegant parior suits, 850: subendid drebning-case soits, 850: say absirs, timey chairs, loweres, and anold pieces at hair regular prices; an immense stock of goods, low prices, and immense stock of goods, low prices, and immense stock of goods, low prices, and its prices, and

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE AN ELEGANT LADY'S GOLD watch and chain, for good top buggy. Insuire loom 8, No. 146 Kast Madison-st. STORAGE.

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 160 WEST MUNROEst, 160 furniture, merchandles, carriages etc. Loan on any amount; level interest. Cash for stocks of reads.

ANY AMOUNT: Secal interest.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. WATCHES AND SALE—A VERY DIAMOND EAR-RINGS FOR SALE—A VERY Diamond of the caracter weight, strictly first-class address A 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BILL-CLERK IN A WHOLESALE rapidly. Address in handwriting 3 97. Tribune office. WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (UNMARKED) AS entry-clerk. One who has a 1 references only need apply. RINDSKOPF, BARBE & CO., 109 and 201 Madison-r. WANTED-A NO. I HOSIRKY MAN TO TAKE charge of stock; hone but a man of long experience need apply. BOSTON STORE, 118 and 128 State-st.

WANTED-PRACTICAL TINNER AT 1504 WANTDD-12 BOX NAILERS AT NO. 545 WEST Twenty-second st., between Loomis and Laffe. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COATMAKER CAN have steady work at 829 Cottage Grove-av.; none but drst-class need apply. N. LINDSTROM.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-200 RAILROAD LABORERS ON NEW
grade for C. 4 N. W. R. R. Co.: 100 on repairs:
50 tie-choppers; 100 graders for Missouri; free fare: 10
farm hands. J. H. SPERBECK. 21 West Randolph-st. WANTED-200 RAILROAD LABORERS AND Lie-choppers for lowa, Illinois, and Misouri, farm hands; free fare. MORKIS & CO., 85 S, Canal. WANTED-RAILROAD LABORERS, TE AND wood choppers; free fare; 10 farm hands for illinois, at \$1 per day and board. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st. WANTED-AT 145 FIFTH-AV.. 30 LABORERS day night; free fare.

Miscellameous.

Wanted—intelligent men to sell cowmilkers, self-copying books. French cards—new
idea, hat-rack. Parisian microscope, and soon to arrive
from Paris the what is: it. Come next week and see it.
send for catalogue of 48 pages. ALFRED JUDSON &
CO., 7 Tribune Building. WANTED-MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO SOLICIT for new and first-class books in clear territory.
MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st.
WANTED-FIRST-CLASS AGENTS FOR A NEW article. 120 South Clark-st., Room 4. WANTED-THE GENTLEMAN WHO PUT UP WANTED-50 COAL MINERS AT MINONE, H.L. steady work; no trouble of any kind. Inquire at 134 LaSalic-st.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENEAL HOUSEWORK
at 5522 Wentworth Av., Englewood WANTED-AT 651 WABASH-AV.. A GERMAN, Swedish, or Norwegian girl, competent to cook, wash, and iron. WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR DOWN-stairs work; bring references. Apply at 436 Mich. WANTED-A GOOD COOK AND SECOND GIRL, neat and tidy, for small family. Inquire at No.

WANTED-A GOOD COOK. 55 BUSH-ST. WANTED-S EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM WANTED-A WOMAN AS NIGHT COOK AT THE

WANTED - RELIABLE AND EXPERIENCED woman; care of children and second work; good wages. 278 Michigan-av. WANTED-SOME MORE GOOD IRONERS AT hand up clothes.

WANTED—I WANT THREE LADY CANVASSERS:
none but those experienced and large acquaintance need apply. Address A 48, Tribune office.
WANTED—A REFINED LADY AS TRAVELING
companion. Address A 96, Tribune office. WANTED—10 ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES TO go on the stage, to leave the city: I will Turnish all wardrobe, Address all letters LOLA. Sherman House, Chicago, 17.

WANTED—10 GOOD SERIO-COMIC AND SUNG and dance ladies to go to the Black Hills. Ad-dress LOLA, Sherman House, Chicago, ili. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &cc.
SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED
bookkeeper, accountant, and correspondent, in or
out of the city; best city references given, Address Y
50, Trioune office.

59, Thoune omec.

Set. claused, or examined: accounts adjusted, post-ing, etc., attended to day-time or evening, by a thorough accountant. Address A 59, Tribune office. ough accountant. Address a so, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING, RECRIVing clerk, packer, pogter, or driver of delivery
wagon; A I references. A 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, GER.

Man, of regular habits, who can give satisfactory
references. In a wholesale clothing or gents furnishing
goods house. Address Y 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS RATRY CLEEKS, SAIary not so much an object as a good situation in
some wholesale house; will make a deposal, if necessary,
with best of city references. Y 57, Tribune office-

Conchinen, Tenmsters, &c.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROUGH
English cochram, seven years with last empliy or country; best references: father for 30
headcoachman to an old English family. A
ENGLISH, Tribune office.

Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

SITUATION WANTED-IN SOME FIRST-CLASS Commission house; can control a good trade; have been in business six years; would be wiling; to travel part of the time. Address Y 54, Tribune office.

Domestics.

CITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF
good Scandinavian or German female help can be
supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 172 North Halacet-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL OF 14 YEARS
to assist in light housework or the care of children.
Address Y 58, Tribune office. Address Y 58, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL FROM THE Country; can do all kinds of housework and dreamaking, and has her own machine. Call for two days at 145 Bremer-8t. North Side.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO GEN-eral housework in a private family. Please call as 214 South Park-av.; best city reference fi required.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do second work and sewing in a first-class American family. Please call at 415 South Haisted-st., ap stairs. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO GEN eral housework or second work in a small private family. Call for two days at 342 Polk-st. CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL O

SITUATION WANTED-TO TRAVEL WITH A ledy, or to take full charge of baby. Call at 32 Cass-st.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 259 WEST
Madison-st., No. 46 South Sangamon-st., stonefront. 14 rooms. modern improvements: 17 Artesianav., 8 rooms, 812: 83 North Ashland-av., 10 rooms,
brick, very low; 5314, Fulton-8t., cottage; 11 Smariat., 5 rooms, 88; 54 South Oakley-st., 12 rooms, 839;
259 and 261 West Madison-st., 2 rooms, 131 and 204
Milwankee-av., 8 rooms; 148 North Desplaines-st., 4
coms, 88, and others.

TO RENT-528 ADAMS-ST.—TEN-BOOM HOUSE,
all conveniences, large lot, good bars; all in fine
order. SPEAR & Drilvist, 110 Lassile-st.

TO RENT-\$12 PER MONTH-3-STORY BRICK house 38 Harvard-st.; \$15, 3-story brick 17 Grea-shaw-st.; \$15, 3-story brick 499 Western-av. Inquire at 385 Western-av. TO BENT-IN EVANSTON—A FEW LARGE WELL-furnished rooms in one of the best houses in Evanston within 3 minutes' walk of a first-class boarding-house where parties can take their meals: or will rent the house furnished to a family with no small children and take the rent in board. Call from 2:30 to 5 o'clock at 71 heaper Block. C. E. BROWNE. TO RENT-A CHOICE BRICK RESIDENCE WITH a rooms, lake water, bath, etc., at North Ravenwood (Summerdale Station); \$15 per month. IL GREEK, southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts.

TO RENT_ROOMS. TORENT-52 PER WEEK, TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, nicely-furnished rooms, cool, well ventilated, and lighted from the outside. 376 State-st.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY Room 30, 115 East Randolon-st. TO RENT-ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE OR stagle, with or without board, at Hotel Branswick,

Wabasi-av.

North Side.

To RENT-DOUBLE PARLOIS, KITCHEN, AND bed-room; also furnished rooms. 137 Michiganst., near Clark. Stores.

TO RENT-BY E. W. WESTFALL, 210 LASALLE.
st.: Pine-offices, with vaults, on Lasalie-st., \$15

A st.: Fine-omics, with values on Leasure 1., and \$20.

Fine store 24x44 on Desplaines-st., \$12.

Milwaukce-av., store, with fixtures for boots and shock \$30.

Store 25x52, Randolph-st., near Halsted, \$20.

Store hasement and 7 rooms on West Kingle-st., the location for saloog and boarding-house, \$20.

Fists in new brick bluidings on Milwaukce-av., Laks, Indians, and Kingle-sts. TO RENT-CHEAP-FIRST-CLASS MARKET.
Nest Madisou-qi, all furnished, ready for business. Rare chance. b. W. STORIES, by Washington.

WANTED-TO HENT-3 rUINISHED BOOM for light house ceping by a brother and sists terms must be reasonable; courses A 47, Tribules.

WANTED-TO RENT-HYDE PARK, KENWOOD or vicinity, suite of furnished rooms for gentleman, wife, and alress; with hours for issue and nurse; with hours for its property of the nurse o

POR BOOKS GO TO CHAPIN'S, CORNER MAIN son and Dearborn-sta. A larger stock than as two stores of the kind in Chicago. PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED-A PARTY WITH SL. Cash can hear of good opening in a legitimate let her that will pay from 4300 to 5500 per month. A

The Tribune

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand.
ENEY F. Gillio, Agent.
BAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

THE CHICAGO TETRUNE has established branch office

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Thentre. street, between Clark and LaSalle. t of Miss Clars Morris and the Union Square

New Chicago Theatre. SOCIETY MEETINGS

ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 308. A. F. & A. M.—Pastrand Master D. C. Cregier will this evening install no officers elect in their hall, 76 Monroe-st. The framity cordiality invited. C. H. CRANE, Sec'y. TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex change yesterday closed at 994.

Mayor HEATH last evening sent to the on Council the name of V. A. SEAVEY, present Captain of the Second Police Precinct mation as Superintendent of Po-The nomination was referred to the Committee on Police, with instructions to report next Thursday night.

decision was yesterday rendered by Judge Loomis, of the County Court, affirming the legality of the tax levied by the Common Council for school purposes. It is held that the support and maintenance of free schools is included in the phrase, "for corporate purposes," and that the Conneil has therefore the power to levy and collect such a tax, -a ruling which there is every reason to anticipate will be affirmed by the per courts in the event of an appeal by

Judge Rogers yesterday made an an ment of special interest to business A young man having asked to be excused from jury service in a murder trial through fear that he would lose his position if he served, the Court declared that he would fine and imprison for contempt any person who should discharge an employe or such a reason. It is hardly likely that this contingency will arise, but it is a whole some doctrine that service as a juror is rine that service as a juror is thing to be neither sought nor declined, and that the courts will amply protect those who Lave the misfortune to be drawn and ac

Col. MILES' fight with the savages a few days since near the Umatilla Reservation reagainst the same band largely reinforced and the Indians have been a second time severely punished. They have now taken refuge in the foot-hills near the scene of the last battle, and are surrounded by the troops, who have received considerable accessions to their numbers. News of a decisive battle may be momentarily expected, as the Indian reported to be completely hemmed in, and the soldiers express an eager desire to have at them.

Chicago vesterday enjoyed the distinction of entertaining as a visitor the famous inventor, Thomas A. Edison, who is on his way to Wyoming Territory for the purpose of measuring the sun's outer rays with his new invention, the tasimeter. To a TRIB. UNE interviewer Mr. EDISON pleasantly concerning many of the ingenious undertakings he has now under headway, as will be seen by the report of the talk in another column. In the same connection a letter from Prof. HUGHES, of London, relative to the microphone controversy, will be read with interest.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cen bonds continue to flow into the Treas ury in a continuous stream. The First nal Bank of New York has just taken a million at one pop, making four millions by this bank in two weeks. The bank distributes the bonds among its stockholders and customers. This four millions will enable the Secretary of the Treasury to call in an equal amount of 6 per cents, there by saving \$160,000 of interest annually until the bonds are finally liquidated. The steady flow of subscriptions for bonds at the very low rate of 4 per cent interest from all parts of the Union proves there is a great deal of idle money in the country, and de the utter falsehood of the Brick POMERO backer assertion that the country ing from a scarcity of currency. men could find safe employment for their ney at 7 or 8 per cent, they would hardly be investing it in Government 4 per cents.

The condition of St. Louis and vicinity in consequence of the awful heat of yesterday has ceased to be a subject of good-natured comparison between the temperature in that city and in Chicago, and has assumed the proportions of a most terrible calamity, one which will excite the genuine sympathy of more fortunate people everywhere. Yes-terday was the hottest day ever known in St. Louis, producing fatal results without parallel from a similar cause in any city in erica. To say that business was com-People were afraid to venture in the glare of the cruel sun, and industry and rce were brought to a standstill. In St. Louis upwards of 150 cases of prostration stroke, all adults, were treated at the medical offices, and the list of deaths for the day from this cause reaches the appalling total of forty-nine. These figures do ude cases, fatal and otherwise were not tree itariums provided for tered at the Morgue. All is being done that

re can do to cope with the lon, but all will not suffice to ads of the demon of heat that taken possession of St. Louis the adjacent country. The risthe of to-day's sun is awaited with gloom and terror, and a still more mournful condition of things is anticipated. The "indications," as reported fro the Signal-Service Bureau at Washington, tering the United States from Manitoba Heaven grant it may reach St. Louis in time ent the recurrence of another yester

A Republican writes to THE TRIBUN Joliet, warning Republicans throughout the against the dangerous practice of islature to vote for a designated person for United States Senator. In this way the candidates in one district are instructed to vote, if elected, for one man, and the candites in other districts for other men. The Republican party is stronger in every district than is any of its Senatorial can all Republicans will vote for members of the Legislature instructed to elect a Republican United States Senator, but they will not all vote for legislative candidates instructed to vote for Mr. A to the exclusion of all the other letters of the alphabet. Every voter has some person in his mind whom he would like to see elected Senator, but if the candilates for the Legislature are not to be free in their choice for Senator, but are to go to Springfield "fixed" to vote for some other person, then he cares very little on the subject: Senator Oguesny has friends in every district, and if conventions are to be packed to pledge legislative candidates to vote against him, then his friends have just cause of resentment. The same cause of scontent will exist among the friends of other candidates in other districts where the legislative nominees are pledged to vote for he re-election of the present Senator. The Republicans of Illinois have already lost one Senator by this practice of pledging members of the General Assembly to vote for one candidate, to the exclusion of all others. There is danger that this folly will be repeated this year, and that a sufficient numper of Republicans will, because of jealousie naturally growing out of this practice, be lefeated enable the opposition to elect Senator. The rule should be to first secure the Legislature, and let the members elect the Senator. To try to elect the Senator by County Conventions may not prove to be suc-

The contribution to the history of the first nomination of Mr. LINCOLN for the Pres idency by the Republican Convention which met in Chicago in May, 1860, from the pen of Mr. LEONARD SWETT, and published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, was read with the interest which the facts stated and the manner of their presentation so deservedly merited. Mr. Swerr's narrative begins on the Monday before and ends with the Friday on which the nomination was made. On that Monday the great battle for Lincoln had been fought and won, and, when Mr. Swerr and Judge Davis entered upon the scene, the most that remained to be done was the ratification of he nomination by the Convention. No matter how the rule may be generally in conventions, the nomination of Mr. Lincoln had been already decreed and demanded by the popular heart of the Republican party, though most of the politicians did not desire it, and intended to defeat it. The Convention recognized, after an interchange of views, that Lincoln's nomination was indispensable was the result of the education of popular sentiment in his behalf. It was not a sudden thought or act of bargain or inspiration on the part of the Convention. Popular sentiment controlled the Convention, and overwhelmed the opposing candidates.

THE NOMINATION OF LINCOLN IN 1860

When Mr. Lincoln, who was the caucus cominee for United States Senator, was deeated by Judge TRUMBULL in 1854-'5, the ican party was not fully organized in this State. The campain of 1856, which ended in giving the vote of Illinois to Buchan-AN. on account of FREMONT's alleged radicalism, pointed out to the managing Republicans the necessity of a closer and better union of the "Old Whig" element with the Republicans. The managers of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, who had witnessed the ability of Mr. LINcorn during the campaign of 1856, had reached the conclusion that that gentleman above all others was the best fitted to unite the Whigs to the Republicans and lead the party of Illinois to victory, and to remove all bad feeling among the Old Whigs cause of Mr. Lincoln's defeat for the Senate in 1854. It was finally unanimously screed that Mr. Lincoln should be recog nized and supported as the Republican car didate for the United States Senate against Douglas, and the State Convention of 1858 formally nominated him for that office. In June, 1858, the memorable and historical canvass between Lincoln and Douglas opened, and was continued until election. day in November following. During all that time THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE made extraordinary efforts in his behalf, not merely with reference to the then pending election, but to place the man prominently before the country as one fitted and worthy to be a great leader in the party, and to take the place of older statesmen who had yielded, or were daily yielding more and more, to the seductions of Slavery. Mr. LINCOLN was not an extremist, but he hated Slavery, and, as he expressed it, desired to place it in "the ourse of ultimate extinction." He was a man of great natural ability, of tastes and habits commending him to the common people, while his personal character was beond reproach or question. With the end of he Senatorial canvass and the defeat of Lincoun, the managers of this paper did not lose confidence in him. The canvass with Douglas had been used by his friends to make him as conspicuous and as familiar before the country as possible. The work of educating popular sentiment in his behalf for the Presidency thus be-Presidency thus begun by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE never it was persistent, unremit ting, and incessant. The story of Abraham Lincoln's life, his humble origin, his labors, his poverty, his grand courage in proposing to chain Slavery, his brilliant contest with the great Democratic leader, who was then expected to be the Democratic candidate in 1860,-all this was kept constantly before the people. Lincoln, as the man certain be onable doubt to defeat Dougra in Illinois and every Western State, was the constant burden of THE TRIBUNE'S song from the winter after the Sepatoria contest until the nomination in May, 1860.

It insisted that he could carry Illinois, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, which Fremon's had lost, and that Seward could not carry either

ians and people.

Dr. CHARLES H. RAY was then the ing editor of THE TRIBUNE; he was the personal and intimate friend of Mr. Lincoln, and was a great admirer of his integrity, moral courage, and general character. always spoke and wrote of him as "H Old ABE." Few writers of ability superior to that of Dr. Ray ever conducted a journa in this country, and he devoted his whole energy and his time to the work of present ing Mr. Lincoln to the people of the country, and especially of Pennsylvania and the Vest, as the fitting man to be nominated in 1860 by the Republicans as their candidate The other editors of the paper heartily concurred in this course, and personally did all in their power to accomplish the end. The ection of THE TRIBUNE received additional mphasis from the fact that the Chicago Dem rat and the Chicago Journal, the other Republican papers of this city, both opposed Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, and both pergetically favored the nomination of Mr.

SEWARD for the first place on the ticket. The Hon, N. B. Jupp, of this city (ther State Senator), was then a member of the Republican National Committee, and was an enthusiastic Lincoln man, and to his adroi and influential efforts was largely due lection of Chicago as the place of holding the Convention, giving Mr. Lincoln's friend in this State, Indiana, and Iowa, and from all the Northwestern States, an opportunity to be present and swell the great popular demand for the " Honest Old ABE." nomination of Jupp captured the National Committee by promising that the Republicans of Chicago would build a monster wigwam, capable olding all the Republicans that might come. Holding the Convention in Chicago was deemed, as it proved to be, no unimportant factor in promoting Mr. Lincoln's nomination. The storm in his behalf was Irresisti ble. The popular sentiment all through the State was unmistakably for Lincoln.

When the Convention met, and when, Mr. Swett describes, he and Judge Davis appeared on the scene, the great battle for INCOLN had been fought and won among he people, and all that remained was to see that the Convention was not misled or deceived by trickery or bargain and sale into a betrayal of the popular choice. For that luty no persons were better fitted or more ompetent than Mr. Swerrand Judge Davis, who undoubtedly did their duty ably and well. Yet we always understood that JESSE K. DUBOIS, O. M. HATCH, J. Y. SCAMMON, N B. JUDD, C. H. RAY, and EBENEZER PECK put in considerable work where it would do the most good during the midnight conferences of that interesting occasion.

The Convention consisted of 465 delegates and the highest vote Mr. SEWARD received was 184, and that was on the second ballot, and Lincoln had 181. SEWARD could go no higher, and Lincoln was the second choice from the start of the CHASE, CAMERON, Mc-LEAN, and BATES delegates, who had among them 100 votes. The Pennsylvanians well knew their State could not be carried for SEWARD any more than it was carried for FREMONT, and they came to Chicago with Honest Old ABE " of the Prairies in their nind as their second choice, for they knew he could sweep the Keystone State against any man the Democrats might put in the

We have thought it but proper, while so nany eminent gentlemen are making history by stating the parts they took at the Chicag Convention to nominate Mr. Lincoln, to call attention to the other fact that the history of that nomination dates much earlier than they suppose; and that, without disparaging their services in the least, the work of preparation and, so far as the Republican party was concerned, the nomination was pretty much ac-complished before the gentlemen put on their best clothes, and, in the full dress of lawyers, and Judges, and statesmen, met at the wigwam to hurrah for LINCOLN.

A PLUNDERING PRARISEZ. The Indians are sorely pressed on every and. While MILES, FORSYTHE, and THROCK-MORTON are vigorously fighting them in Idaho and Oregon, Livingston and other pious frands have been stealing from them like scoundrels in Dakota. For eight long years this man Livingston, who wore very broad phylacteries and gave stained-glass windows and baptismal fonts to the chapels with one hand, while he stole the Indians and the Government blind with the other has been blundering from the Indian ration and supplies, perjuring himself and forging vouchers to cover up his villainies. He seems to have feathered his nest very snugly by the operations, having laid up several large landed estates, town lots, stock ranches, and interests in three Nevada silver mines, where moth and rust corrupt, but where no thief bigger than himself can break through. There have been a good many thieves, frauds, dead-beats, and scoundrels, both among the religious and irre ligious Agents, off and on, but they were pigmies and novices in the fine art of steal ng as compared with Livingston, the Agent who had the care and feeding of 3,000 Sioux Indians at the combined Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agencies. It must make the other scoundrel smite their breasts with despair as they study the delicate and ingenious methods, the bole and audacious systems, and the pious and peculiar plans he employed to circumven the Government and strip the Indian of his food, and clothes, and supplies, giving him in return stained-glass windows and baptismal fonts stolen with Government money. In all the records of Indian frauds, and they would reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific there has been nothing so colossal, ingenio bold, unblushing, or voracious as the deprede tions of this wolf in sheep's clothing, who secured his position through Protestant Episco pal influences, and was expected to accomplish great things in civilizing and Christianizing the Indian. He stole everything that came in his way, from a fish-hook to a steamboat load of corn. He ran a hotel upon Agency supplies, and forced his employes to board at it. He fed all his stock at the Government crib. He sold the Indians' wood to steamboats and their hay to the Black Hills miners' trains. He paid Indians for labor with their own annuities, and sold them their own rations. He bought articles from the Indians, paying them with their own rations collected their value from the Government and then sold them over again, thus collect ing a double toll on the stolen property. He filled up the traders' warehouse from the Government warehouse, drew rations for more Indians than he had charge of, and cut off rations for alleged offenses, never making any return of them. He stocked his ranch with stolen cattle and fed them with stoler hay. He violated the mails, and confiscated

steamboat cargoes intended for other

Agencies. He sold all sorts of Indian sup-

of them. It drummed this vitally important | plies, including cattle, mules, hogs, mowing-

sugar, fish-lines, cloth, and hardware. was a fraud in every transaction with which he was connected, from issuance of a ration to the biggest hay or wood contract. ple of years past we have been looking a and while he fed his hogs on corn belonging to the Indians and his boarders at his hotel upon their provisions, he kept the Indians rries and cherry-bark, and stole the rags off the papooses.

There can be no certainty that Dr. Liv-

INGSTON will ever be punished. He has

stolen too much for that. He may, like Tween, ask, "What are you going to do about it?" If he were turned loose among the Indians, whose ideas of justice make no ecount of legal technicalities, or the sale and delivery of juries, or the magnitude of the amount stolen, his scalp would adorn some Indian belt in short order but white justice is of a different sort, and white civilization is so far superior to the Indian sort that colossal scoundrels come to be admired. It is only the picayunish, vulgar thieves who steal a loaf of bread because they are hungry that are visited by the extreme penalties of the law. The ministers of justice pounce upon agamin and vindicate the genius of justice and civilization, but they will hesitate before they pounce upon this pretended Christian Agent, who, with the Indians' money, and food, and clothes securely packed away in his own offers, has not hesitated to contribute his nite towards preparing them for a better life by illuminating them with the "dim, religion light," through stolen stained panes and giv ing them stolen fonts in which they may baptize their papooses into the true faith Notwithstanding all this, and the position of Agent Livingston as a reformer among the Indians, as compared with him Chief Joseph appears angelic, SITTING BULL s a gentleman, and even the late Capt JACK and SHACKNASTY JIM, of lava-bed fame, might be libeled by the comparison.

Is it not time that this farce of India Agencies was ended? We have tried civil Agents and religious Agents,—Agents nominated by Government and Agents nominated by churches, -and they appear to be very much alike, the essential difference fluc tuating according to the amount stolen. It is evident that the army must be employed in fighting Indians so long as the villainous rings of Agents, contractors, and traders are employed in stealing from them and swindling them. An Indian is only human, and will fight against thieves. It is evident also that, so long a the thieves know that there is no prospect of their punishment, they will keep on stealing, and the army must be kept fighting Would it not be cheaper, more sensible more economical, and more prudent to let the army take care of the Indians and have authority to try every thief by drum-head court-martial, with the usual penalties? The villainies of these Indian rings have exharsted the public patience, and the people have no confidence in any of the gang. They begin to feel that the Indian problem might be definitely settled if the army, in stead of hunting down Indians who have been robbed, cheated, and swindled, would hunt down the mob of Agents, traders, and contractors, who sell them whisky and afles, and drive them to some remote reserva tion in a lava-bed, and keep them there, under guard of some of their red-skin victims

THE GREAT NORTHWEST

A few years ago when the "Great North-

rest" was mentioned the idea conveyed was district embracing the Northwestern States like Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Minne ota. A little later on, the same expression was made to include the Territories of Wyo. ming, Montana, and Dakota. Henceforth. however, the "Great Northwest" will include a very considerable proportion of the British Possessions, reaching over finally into British Columbia on the Pacific Coast, as the Northwest of the United States now extends to Oregon. It is only quite recently that we have ceased to regard the British Possessions in the Northwestern part of this continent as hyperborean and uninhabitable. Yet we now run across in our exchanges a respectable and well-printed ewspaper called the Standard, which has ts home at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and is filled with announcements of railroad. land and business enterprises. The most important news it offers is the early completion of the railroad between St. Paul Minn., and this same Winnipeg, or Fort Garry, seventy miles beyond the oundary. This is known as the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, which will run to Pembina, and from there the Canada Pacific Railroad will lead to the north and west. It is confidently announced that the road will be complete and in running order as far as Winnipeg by next October. From that time on the settlement and development of the district embracing Manitoba, Winnipeg, Swan River, the two Saskatchewans. and all the way to the coast, will be rapid and substantial.

Few people have any idea how much emigration there is going into this section of the continent. The business at the Winnipeg Land-Office shows an entry of 121,602 acres of land in the month of June, which is equivalent to about a thousand farms. This is increase of 44,931 acres over the corresponding month of last year. Indeed, during the first half of this year the pre-emption and purchase of lands was nearly equal to the entire entry of last year, and there was more land taken in the single month of last June than in the entire year of 1876 or 1875. "We know," says the Standard, "that the greater portion has been secured by actual ultivators of the soik and these statistics therefore, mark a vast stride in the progres of the country." Reports in the same paper from what is there called "the West" cate similar development. "Almost every day," says this journal, "the great procession of new settlers passes on toward the setting sun, -parties breaking off here and there to settle en route, but by far the greater number pushing on to the present limit of the main stream of immigration, the Rapid River or Little Saskatchewan." The old notions about the climate of this section of the country were very erroneous. "Dominion Day there is described as "all in the way weather that could be desired by the most exacting out-of-door pleasure-seeker." The weather gets even warm enough to warrant printing jokes about it, as we find in one corner of the paper the statement that "The only men that don't get out of patients in warm weather are the doctors." The Val. ley of the Rapid River." which is to the west of Manitoba, "is spoken of by nearly all who have visited it as a region of rare beauty,-a land with immense supplies of wood, water as clear as crystal, an excellent farming country, having pasturage, and charming building sites at libitum." The emigrants to this new country are largely Scotch, Swedes, and the natives of East Canada, -a hardy and industrious set of peo

There is a newspaper concern in Chicago which is only useful because it is a sort of political barometer. Whenever that newspaper yells, it is pretty certain that some cor-The facts in regard to the settlement of rupt or incompetent politician has

this new Northwest are interesting people who are watching the growth of the world, but they have a special significance a cry of distress from this machine organ has been the removal of Collector ARTHUR in for Chicago in a business way. For a co New York. This action on the part of the inistration has been received at the West as the signal of a determined purpose to put a stop to the frauds of the New York Custhe railroads leading into the South and Southwest, and connecting the great State of Texas and the Gulf States with Chicago tom-House, which for years have cost the Government millions of dollars annually and crippled the importers of the Western cities. it during the next few years the rails extensions into the Northwest, through the Northern Pacific, the St. Paul & Pacific, and But there comes a protest from the machine organ because the movement is in the direc the Canada Pacific, will still further enlarge the territory tributary to Chicago. The ex tion of Civil-Service reform, which is hateful tension of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroa to all of its class. THE TRIBUNE's dispatches have stated that the removal of Collecto Winnipeg means a direct connection be tween Winnipeg and Chicago; so will ever ARTHUR was partly "because he has retained other branch of railroad mean a new co more efficient clerks who were not politically nection with Chicago, which will always b inclined." This statement the machine the central depot of the "Great Northwest's organ attempts to distort into an admission trade, no matter how broad an expanse the term shall ultimately embrace. The destina that political considerations, and not any of the western part of the British Posse regard for the collection of the revenues or the rights of the Western business-men, have sions is to seek an outlet for its produc through Chicago instead of Canada. suggested the Executive interference. Was Collector ARTHUR, then, promoting the interests of the Government or those of the West The newspapers and cablegrams have had much to say about the fine island England ern business-men by retaining the political hacks who connived at the frauds, or by discharging the efficient men who did not min has managed to pick up in the adjustmen of the Russo-Turkish troubles, but it is of up in machine politics, but honestly and faithsmall relative population and area compare fully discharged the duties for which they with the territory Austria has obtained were employed? This would be the infer Austria has not fired a shot or taken an ence from a protest against his dismissal for risks; she did not threaten to go to war these reasons. The fact is that the interests with Russia in support of any claim or to of the Government and those of the business prevent the happening of anything. She raised some objections to Servia obtaining community generally can only be efficiently promoted by an honest collection of the Gov equisitions of territory on its wester

AUSTRIA'S LUCK.

borders, and interposed obstacles in the wa

of little Montenegro securing a seapor

but that was about all : and yet two nice

ripe, juicy pears have dropped into her lap

state of Indiana, -viz.: 30,000 square miles

and a million and a half of people. An in-

arrow strip of territory called Dalmat

extending south between the Prolok coa-

range of mountains and the Adriatic Sea for

a length of 300 miles or more to Montenegro

This Dalmatian strip of territory forms the

eastern boundary of Herzegovina, and com-

pletely shutting it, as well as Montenegro

out from the sea and preventing their devel-

opment of commerce and manufactures

The Congress of the Great Powers, presided

over by Prince BISMARCK, have made a pres

ent of these two fine provinces lying east of

Dalmatia to Austria without consulting

Turkey or asking her leave. When the

Ottoman representatives entered their pro-

test against this appropriation of Turkish

erritory, the reply of Lord Salisbury was

that the provinces had been frightfully mis-

governed, and that rebellion and massacr

had existed for years, and that Turke

had shown her utter inability to pacif

or govern properly. All the other Power

assented to this view of the case, and, when

the Porte remonstrated at Vienna, and de-

manded that, while Austria administered the

government of the provinces, she should

Turkey over them, and should name a day i

the near future when she would withdray

therefrom, all the reply that Austria made

was that the Great Powers had turned the

territory over to Austria without conditions

as to time of occupancy or anything else.

and that she could not consent to impose

This acquisition will make good the hu-

illiating loss of the Italian provinces. The

inhabitants are mainly Greek and Catholic

Slavs, with comparatively few Turks among

them, and the vast majority of the people

are desirous of annexation to the Austrian

Empire, as that will secure them justice,

The Austrians propose to run rail oad lines

down through the provinces to develop their

resources and enable the people to market

their crops. The long night of Mussulman

mismle is over at last. For 300 years they

have suffered and grouned under the horrible

THE RECALCITRANT STOUX.

headed by RED CLOUD and SPOTTED TAIL,

are evidently determined to move from the

river, and have so informed the STANLEY

to dissuade them, have returned to Yankton

Those Indians have settled man White Clay

Creek a small affluent of the White River

in Northwestern Nebraska, near the Dakota

frontier, as their future home. White Clay

Creek is 140 miles distant from Sidney, the

nearest railroad point on the Union Pacific,

in Southwestern Nebraska, and 250 miles

west of the Missouri, the nearest point at

which supplies could be reached by river.

The Government naturally opposes such

removal, first, because of the immense ex-

pense of transportation over this 250 miles, and, second, because the Indians are bent

upon going there in order to per-

their communications with

hostiles of the north. It is evident

that, unless the Government acts firmly and promptly, it will have another

Indian war upon its hands before winter sets

in. There are 20,000 of the Sioux Indians

on the Missouri, and they have about 800

rifles and 10,000 ponies, notwithstanding

that Agents were instructed to disarm and

dismount them on reservations. Such a force

as this, in communication with the hostiles

and confronted by only 600 soldiers, will

certainly make trouble, and involve the Gov.

ernment in a long and expensive campaign,

unless the Government puts its foot down

immediately and heavily, and gives the In-

dians to understand they must stay where they are. Having done this, it should next

take Mr. Agent Inwin's head off as quickly

as lightning will do it, for violating his in-

structions by counseling the Indians to "go

West." A little investigation will probably

show that Inwin and his gang of traders and

contractors have put the Indians up

to their determination to move, in view of the increased profits and

plunder that are sure to accrue from trans-

of the Missouri. The whole question, there-

fore, turns upon the issue whether the Gov.

ernment can afford to let these Indians go to

White Clay Creek and involve itself in vastly

riching a rapacious and greedy ring of trad-

ers and contractors, and whether it is not

cheaper and more prudent to head off both

Indians and Indian Agents by prompt and

decisive action. Any delay must inevitably

involve one of two results, -either a very

expensive and destructive Indian war, or

nake even the pious Lavanceron envious.

campaign of robbery and plunder that might

ncreased expense merely for the sake of er

porting supplies by wagon 250 miles west

commissioners, who, after laboring in vain

The Sioux Indians upon the Missouri River

servations in Dakota, especially the tribes

tyranny of the Asiatic barbarians.

limitations upon herself.

ecognize the paramount of sovereignty of

pection of the map of Austria shows a long

Bosnia and Herzegovina, containing

the area and population of the

than discharge political scamps from office. Mr. CHARLES FOSTER, one of the Republica members of Congress from Ohio, whom the Democratic Legislature of that State has gerrymandered out of a certainty of being returne has been talking with a reporter of the Cincip nati Enquirer, and in the course of the inter view occurred the following question and

ernment revenues and an economical disburse

to employ honest and competent men wh

will have some other claim upon office than

that of belonging to the retinue of some

ambitious politician. But all this is calcu-

lated to break down the machine, and hence

the machine organ in Chicago thinks that

the business interests of the West should be

permitted to suffer, and that the Govern-

ment should submit to being robbed, rathe

ment thereof, and to do this it is neces

"You thought the Porren investigation gave "You thought the POTER investigation gave you a good hold for a vigorous campaign?"
"So it did until the adoption of that resolution offered by the Judiciary Committee affirming Haxes' title. After that there wasn't so very much in it. Of course, this practice of going over and over a thing that has once been settled and dragging it before the public in the shape of an investigation is not the most pleasant occupation in the world; but still when it is expressly agreed that the status of the men in office shall not be the status of the men in office shall not be But the fact is that the resolution adopted

by the House shortly before adjournment

ning HAYES' title to the office, has not

allayed public apprehension to the extent that Mr. FOSTER seems to think. The history of this POTTER business shows that it can have no other in which the Judiciary Committee's nugators resolution was adopted is not calculated to re assure the public. The POTTER resolution was originally entertained by Speaker RANDALL solely on the ground that it related to the Presdent's office, and was, therefore, a question of the highest privilege. Since BURLER has been permitted to assume the control of the investigation, it has been leveled squarely at Presi dent HAYES, and no expedient has been neglected to connect him with some action upon which an attempt at his removal could be based. The resolution adopted just before the adjournment of Congress disavowing any purpose to disturb the ession of his office, was insincere and hypocritical. The Democrats refused to assent to this position when Casky Young proposed it, when ALEXANDER STEPHENS urged it, or then CARTER HARRISON renewed it. They only passed it when they found the whole country vas in a state of alarm, and when they became onvinced that they would lose a large number of the Congressional elections which they hoped to carry unless they disayowed the purpose of attacking the President's title. In other words, the resolution was mere buncombe for party advantage in the fall campaign. If this bunombe should deceive the people, if the Democrats have sufficiently quieted public apprehension by their hypocrisy to elect a large majority f the next House, with the control of the Senate pretty certainly assured to them, they would take no more notice of the Judiciary Committee's resolution than they would of resolution declaring in a general way against subsidies. The real Democratic purpose of the POTTER investigation is now just as good a reason why patriotic and peace-loving citizens uld vote against Democratic candidates nex fall, as it was before the hypocritical resolution

f disavowal was passed. VICTOR HUGO made a grand oration before the International Literary Congress in Paris at its opening session in the Chatelet Theatre. The meeting attracted a very brilliant gathering of men and women from all parts of the world, and it was said to be the most cosmopolitan as semblage ever convened. The great orator was at his best, and here are some of his notable sentences: An army of 2,000,000 of men passes away; the

An army of 2,000,000 of men passes away; the Ihad remains. Rome is but a city; yet, by Tactus, Lucretius, Virgil, and Juvenal, that city fills the world. You are here as a Constituent Assembly of Literature. You are qualified, if not for enacting laws, at least for dictating them. Soy the just thing, enunciate the true idea, and if, by some rare ulunder, you are not listened to you will have proved that legislation is in the wrong. Literature is the government of human kind by human mind. This glorious year proclaims, by the Exhibition in Paris, the alliance of industries; by the Voltaire Centenary, the alliance of philosophies; and by the Congress here assembled, the alliance of literatures; vast federations of labor in all its forms; august edifice of human fraternity which has for its base the peasant and the artisan, and for its crown the men of genius. Industry seeks the useful, philosophy searches for the true, literature seeks the beautiful. The useful, the true, the beautiful, —these constitute the triple effort of the human being; and the triumph of this sublime effort will be civilization among all peoples and peace among all men.

GABE BOUCK, the dirty-shirt member of Conress from the Oshkosh, Wis., district, is like he prohibitionist who was in favor of the Maine Liquor law, but opposed to its practic operation. GABE has a large constituency that badly affected by the flat-money lunacy, and the other day he was waited upon by a Committee who confronted him with the query whether he was for them or against them. The district thought the case required some of that fine diplomacy for which he is distinguished. Accordingly, he shut his crooked eye, took sight at the Committee over the wart on his nose with the other, and proceeded to say that he could adopt the platform of the Greenbackers n private, but not in public. The Con went their way, declaring that perhaps they night vote for Mr. BOUCK in private, but certainly should not do so in public.

organ of the Universalist denomination of the Northwest, is moved to say that "The advocates of capital punishment are now met with a complete refutation of the theory that the execution of the murderer exercises a wholesome restraint on the public." It cites the fact i ix men have been hung for murder during the last six weeks, and that, right on the heels of these executions,-two of them in Chicago,-STEVENS kills his girl-wife "in the most heartless and brutal manner, showing that the example of legal murder does not prevent murder." Of course, the Rev. Dr. HANSON, of the Course brings up against the practice of those " who so ulate the murderer that he feels sure he shall go from the gallows to glory,"

The New Covenant, of this city, which is the

turned out of office. The latest occasion for by which he gets in a rap at those who adopt a theory of religion different from his own. While these learned doctors of divinity are quarreling about the destiny of man after death,—on which subject they all seem to possess undoubted information,—the duty of plain, practical people is to enforce the laws, administer impartial justice, and to protect so-ciety as completely as possible from the fiends and murderers that defy and destroy. We do not pretend to know much about Hell, nor much about the possibilities of any plan of salvation, either universal or partial, by which the vil effects of this mortal, imperfect life are ondoned or explated; but with our bservation the best way to dispose of a murder er is to hang him by the neck until he is dead, and give him an opportunity to practically and speedily test the realities of the next state of existence. It is barely possible that the hu Hanson and his school of religionists entertain in regard to the government of God and the final destiny of His children may lead him to take a too merciful view of the situation, and allow sentiment to dominate justice, when he is considering such cases as those which call forth

The purity of the ballot-box is to be preserved in the Sixth Congressional District of Wiscon sin by the contribution of \$2,000 to the cam paign fund by the flat-money candidate, one P. A. GRIFFITH by name, if anybody knows who he is. The money will probably be paid over in paper—coin money being under ban—and used to make times better by elevating the masses and providing labor for the workingmen at the polis. The candidacy of GRIFFITH at first created considerable meariment among his ac-quaintances, who seemed to deride it from the standpoint of the eternal fitness of things, but the promptness with which he came to the front when the hat was passed around had the effect to turn the tide in his favor, and many of neighbors now think that he was designed by ature on purpose for Washington society.

JEPPERSON DAVIS took considerable pains in hat last speech of his to remind the America ublic that the Republican party is respon for the destruction of the carrying trade .which is a fact that is quite important to remember, although somehow we had almost forgotten its Now that JEFF has called our attention to it, we do recollect that it was Abraham Lincoln who did, "with the advice and consent of the Senate," fit out and commis pirates Alabama, Shenandoah, and other cruisers of that class, which did the business for our ommerce from 1861 to 1864. It is curious how on these great historical facts that Mr. Davis ecalls will fade out of a fellow's memory, and be left liable to mix the truth of history with all the traditions and old wives' fables that there are afloat.

Mr. JAY GOULD's newspaper expresses the sage opinion that the Civil-Service order has been greatly overworked from the start, and that it ought now to have a good rest. So far as Mr. JAY GOULD's newspaper is concerned, it can have the hearty satisfaction of knowing that the damage done to the reform cont plated by that order by overworking is not to e charged to its efforts in that line, and that ts conscience—if such a thing as a conscience is supposable to exist about the newspaper with a tall tower-can be free and easy upon that score. Indeed, Civil-Service reform of all sorts has enjoyed a perpetual vacation as far as Mr. JAY GOULD's newspaper is concerned.

It is perhaps not to be regretted that the propitiatory sacrifice which Senator Conklind offered to President HAYRS in the support of FENTON did not avert the New York Customouse removals after all. Lightning struck all the same, and probably for the reason that when the great Senator brought his gift to the altar he remembered that he had aught against his brother (HAYES), but refused to leave his gift and go and be reconciled first to his brother. CONKLING will find out after a while that there s not only a world of wisdom in those old ripsural examples, but that it is infinitely better for a politician to conciliate and compromise, where it can be done without dishonor, than it is to be forever fighting.

The New York Evening Post has organized a into the country for two weeks. In Chicago, as in all great cities, there are many worthy poor people who have sick children who would be greatly benefited by a charity similar to the ne inaugurated by the Post. hard and business is dull, but sickness comes all the same. This very hot weather is particularly trying to the little folks, and any method of relief will be a good thing.

The Washington Republican sighs when it contemplates the dullness that will reign in the City of Magnificent Distances as soon as the BUTLER-POTTER Committee goes off. When BUTLER, and BILL SPRINGER, and Mrs. JENES, and all the rest depart, it must be dry times indeed.

The Republican says: It is a blessed shame that we cannot get up a Sea Serpent or something of the kind in Washing-tor this summer. We must have a Sea Serpent!

The Richmond Whig says that the bad crop of wheat and the low price of tobacco have combined to throw a gloom over the people, and many thought an exciting Congre campaign impossible, but as the time draws near for making nominations there are signs of growing popular interest, and, if they cannot have an old-time contest, they may yet get up something like a good imitation.

"Ex-Gov. TILDEN is at the Elberon, Long Branch. He walks close between the hotel and the ocean, his hands behind his back, and his promenade frequently interrupted by a stop and a very brown study,"-thinking of that "the greatest fraud ever perpetrated upon the American people.

Somebody has been giving Mr. BEECHER several dogs of several distinct breeds, who upon a wicked newspaper remarks that, "If the donor wished to consult the best interest of society, he would present each of the lady members of Plymouth Church with a ferocious manhating dog.'

The peaceful solution of the Montreal trouble can be borne by the newspapers, but the hospital people in Montreal who made great preparations must be terribly cast down and disappointed.—Buttimore Gazette. Joke on the word "hospital." When you per-

petrate a sly one like that, why not label it? The Syracuse Courier is of the opinion that Senator Conkling " will shie his castor into the arena, and bid his antagonist come on; in other words, that he will call a Convention, and that it will be more overwhelmingly anti-Adminis-tration even than the last."

The Baltimore American thinks " that JEFF Davis, in view of the fact that he is not a citizen of the United States, takes entirely too

much interest in our political affairs.' The Buffalo Express says that Gen. SHERIDAN no sooner said that he would go West and whip the Indians himself than Gen. Howard won a

The lightning-rod men are just now following Senator CONKLING about, offering to put rods on the heads of all his office-holding friends in New York.

If the choice is narrowed down to GRANT and WASHBURNE, the Baltimore American says it will go solid for WASHBURNE The weather is perfectly cool compared with

the ire of the machinists in New York over the removal of ARTHUR. BEN BUTLER swears he will go back to Con-

ress if anybody says he shall not. go, BENNY. Senator EDMUNDS is HORACE WHITE'S SUE- venti

Wes

EDIS

Letter from Prof. Hy Relative to the Controve

The Man of

The Tasimeter, a

Stops Here o

Be Used---Ili

Description of E tions in the Work

TDISON IN
The most interviewed
Mr. Thomas A. Edison, ar

day morning. He is Wyo. T., to trke observ ing eclipse, with the view new inventions, the tasi panied by Prof. Henry, Barker, and two tons of to be used in the cause they are a jolly party, and their Western trip. Mr. or thirteen years, -addi there were no ruthless track. He was in good in a mood to talk "s did not refuse to answer his inventions, and to benefit of the reading pu young-looking man, with which might be mistake fie wore a straw hat are fore talking he carefully painful efforts to keep i onversation were the otherwise agreeable in Figure lately sketched he gereeus apartment, sun guards, who, upon his sig in the habit of springn and record his first ideas to this playful burlesque vention worthy to rank and said that his personal transmeled. It was true the had had no vacation of from his labors, but that perience of thousands of ston. Just now he was ta ation, and he was enjoy. After leaving Rawlins the Yo Semite and other than the West, and he the Yo Semite and othe in the West, and he was six weeks to his residence All this he sadd in a free-fore entering upon any de-phone, aerophone, etc. stands his subject perte no means a fluent speaker way of uttering his wore quite sure that he is right corrected if he makes a

THE UNUSUAL QUAL THE UNUSUAL QUALIunusual to inventors,—
who are slightly deaf, she.
In Menlo Fark, he said,
constant crowds of visito
the New York papers we
coming down, half-a-dozet
fishing after putting him t
Still they were not nearly
country people, who came country people, who cam the man with the wonder country people, who came the man with the wonder He had worn himself out i pin nograph for the delect visitors, and lately he had weak lungs to take his a positor of that instrument. Mr. Edison went around taking in the notable eight in the evening that he was Grand Pacific, where he willy the talk fell on the subject whole object, what was plashed, etc.

"There is, as you know of the sun on the 25th, will be from the point where

ble from the point when pose you've heard of the The reporter said he The reporter said he wish to know more about nection with the vents something so keep track of his wo very delicate power, points, and the vibra an electrical apparati those coming from hot, as you have for

bot, as you have found the The reporter perspired. "It isn't so evident that in the rays near the sun's mers haven't settled about assureter will be amplied ences in the heat from the sun."

"Well, the thermomet measure the heat from the the moon crosses the sun, the latter planet will be cutes fifty-seven seconds.

utes fifty-seven seconds, corona, are what we want with its wonderful delica-heat." heat."

"To what degree of measurements!"

"Well, I couldn't sav e however. I have held a li

week, I have held a in siderable distance from a siderable distance from a virile to the leet, for instance turned the needle very perfect what you claim for it in the "Yes; I don't see what was frommer myself,—don about it than a pig does. What I want to see is, whill do the work, and I generally in the work, and I generally in the work of the work, and I generally in the work of the work, and I generally in the work of t

inventions on the marke introducing them to pub have to get out about fi

have to get out about fi different invention so as fringing upon the things. "How many patents h "It was something like I guess there are 150 or s "I suppose you are some of your instrume portes."

porten "O, yes; almost all the "O, yes; almost all the "How is the phonogram" a Pve got a maching down home that work bere are no account, in talk into the perfected mand the air is produced whesa. The "Last Rose of linely. I have experiment the phonograph, and you inely. If have experiment the phonograph, and you the phonograph, and you or two things. One is the crank backwards after melody is repeated rinning instead of from the first property of the property of the first propert al order as you hear ang right."
"What success did yo

"Oh, it works excell ments we have tried w just the thing for talking at sea,"

Just the thing for talkfu at sea."

"And what about the "Well, that's workin way, I ought to have or he added, with a smile, t fective hearing. "Yes, treat convenience for hose people who how! would care to use it must be present contribute perfect, and their ea "How do you expect THE OLLERT ELE

nallot-box is to be preserved sional District of Wiscon-on of \$2,000 to the camt-money candidate, one P. If probably be paid over in peing under ban—and used r by elevating the masses for the workingmen at the merriment among his acernal fitness of things, but which he came to the front ssed around had the effect is favor, and many of his that he was designed by or Washington society.

ominate justice, when he is as those which call forth

is to remind the American iblican party is responsible of the carrying trade,— at is quite important to reomehow we had almost for-t JEFF has called our attenflect that it was ABRAHAM with the advice and con-fit out and commission the enandoah, and other cruis-ich did the business for our to 1864. It is curious how torical facts that Mr. Davis of a fellow's memory, and aix the truth of history with and old wives' fables that

newspaper expresses the orked from the start, and have a good rest. So far 's newspaper is concerned, rty satisfaction of knowing by overworking is not to forts in that line, and that ch a thing as a conscience t about the newspaper with free and easy upon that Service reform of all sorts uni vacation as far as Mr. o be regretted that the pro-

HAYES in the support of ably for the reason that ator brought his gift to the I that he had aught against econciled first to his brother. but that it is infinitely betconciliate and compromise.

ening Post has organized a two weeks. In Chicago, as sk children who would be y a charity similar to the the Post. The times are dull, but sickness comes very hot weather is particuod thing.".

Republican sighs when it conmees as soon as the BUTLER-goes off. When BUTLER, R, and Mrs. Janks, and aded Jim Anderson, and

ig says that the bad crop a gloom over the people, an exciting Congres , but as the time draws inations there are signs of erest, and, if they cannot stest, they may yet get up imitation. is at the Elberon, Long ose between the hotel and behind his back, and his

tudy,"—thinking of that reatest fraud ever perpe-rican people."

en giving Mr. BEECHER aper remarks that, "If the ent each of the lady mem-arch with a ferocious man-

on of the Montreal trouble newspapers, but the hospital to made great preparations down and disappointed.—

that, why not label it?

der is of the opinion that rill shie his castor into the agonist come on; in other all a Convention, and that whelmingly anti-Adminisfact that he is not a citi-

tates, takes entirely too says that Gen. SHERIDAN would go West and whip an Gen. Howard won

en are just now following bout, offering to put rods soffice holding friends in

owed down to GRANT and ltimore American says it issuens.

ctly cool compared with ists in New York over the

s he will go back to Conhe shall not. Well, then,

HORACE WHITE'S SUZ-

The Man of Many Inventions

Stops Here on His Way West. The Tasimeter, and How It Is to

Be Used---His Other In-

ventions.

EDISON.

Letter from Prof. Hughes, of London. Relative to the Microphone Controversy.

pescription of Edison's Operations in the Menio Park Workshop.

TDISON IN CHICAGO. The most interviewed man in the country, Mr. Thomas A. Edison, arrived in town yester-Mr. Thomas A. Edison, arrived in town yester-der morning. He is on his way to Rawlins, Wyo T., to take observations of the approach-ing edisse, with the view of testing one of his new inventions, the tasimeter. He is accomparker, and two tons of astronomical luggage to be used in the cause of science. Altogether they are a jolly party, and seem to be enjoying their Western trip. Mr. Edison said yesterday crening that this was his first visit to Chicago frining that this was his first visit to Chicago for thirleen years,—adding that when last here there were no ruthless interviewers upon his task. He was in good humor, and not in a mood to talk "shop," although he dd not refuse to answer questions concerning inventions, and to explain them for the fit of the reading public. Mr. Edison is a pelit of the reading public. Mr. Edison is a hich might be mistaken for that of a priest. wore a straw hat and a linen duster. fore talking he carefully lit a cigar, and his moversation were the only drawbacks to an otherwise agreeable interview. The Foaro lately sketched him as imprisoned in a Figure lately sketched him as imprisoned in a pureous apartment, surrounded by spice and guards, who, upon his slightest movement, were in the habit of springing forward to catch and record his first ideas. Mr. Edison alluded to this playful buriesque of the Figure as an invention worthy to rank with one of his own, and said that his personal liberty was still untanimoded. It was true that for sixteen years had been precised on concernment for rest and said that his bersould live in the medical it was true that for sixteen years he had had no vacation or opportunity for rest from his labors, but that was probably the experience of thousands of others in his profession. Just now he was taking a season of recreation, and he was enjoying it to the utmost. After leaving Rawlins he intends visiting the Yo Semite and other interesting points in the West, and he will return in about six weeks to his residence in Menio Park, N. J. All this he said in a free and off-hand way, before entering upon any description of the megaphone, acrophone, etc. Although he understands his subject perfectly, Mr. Edison is by no means a fluent speaker. He has a hesitacing way of uttering his words, as if he were not quite sure that he is right, and is willing to becorrected if he makes any mistake. He possesses

THE UNUSUAL QUALITY OF MODESTY,
—nusual to inventors,—and, like most people
who are slightly deaf, he speaks in a low tone.
In Menlo Park, he said, he was troubled by
constant-crowds of visitors. The reporters of
the New York papers were in the habit of
coming down, half-a-dozen at a time, and going
fabing after putting him through an interview.
Still they were not nearly so much bother as the
country people, who came in wagon-loads to see
the man with the wonderful talking-machlue.
He had worn himself out in talking through the
panograph for the delectation of these chance
visiors, and lately he had engaged a man with
weak lengs to take his place as a popular expositor of that instrument.

Mr. Edison went around Chicago yesterday,
taking in the notable sights of the city. It was
in the evening that he was intercepted at the
firmal Facilic, where he was stopping. Naturally the talk fell on the subject of
THE INVENTOR'S VISIT TO WYOMING.

and the reporter expressed a desire to know its
viole object, what was hoped to be accomtable from the point where we are going. I supdefined from the point where we are going. I sup-THE UNUSUAL QUALITY OF MODESTY,

of the sun on the 28th, which will be observa-ble from the point where we are going. I sup-posyou've heard of the tasimeter?"

The reporter said he had, but intimated a

"Easily enough. I have discovered certain defects in the construction, such as seglect to dirmly unite the cross-bars supporting the tracks, and the careless laying of the ties. There is a looseness in the joining, and the result is that the loose parts rattle and make a learful noise. I have invented a contrivance that registers these noises—tells just how many of them occur in a given time, and locates them. The remedy is plain, and consists in wedging and clamping the parts together tightly, so that there will be noue of this annoying rattle. I got up on the track the other night and walked along it for a long distance, observing these faults of construction. You see they run so fast and so often during the day that you can't walk along the track then, but must do your tramping at night. My assistant is there now, and we expect to see the difficulty fully removed in a short time."

Mr. Edison will be absent in the West about six weeks, and on his return to the East may again pass through Chicago, although he was unsdetermined as to that last evening.

THE MICROPHONE CONTROVERSY.

No. 69 PALL MALL, LONDON, June 29, 1878.— Mr. Edisor, of New York, has made a most untair and unjust attack against Mr. Preece and myself in the American journals, unjust be cause he has quoted words or portions of text in my paper to the Royal Society without any regard to the context.

This, however, is a small matter, which would

surely right itself through the proper technical channels; but, in addition, he has charged Mr. Preece and myself with conduct unbecoming of men of honor. To this I have replied by the inclosed (printed

proof) letter, which I hope you will be kind enough to publish, and insist on Mr. Edison giving sufficient proof of a charge he has so publicly made. I am sure the American public wish justice to be done, and this is alle I desire or ask. With highest respect, sincerely yours,

ABSTRACT OF A FEW OF MANY APPIDAVITS
WHICH WILL BE SOON IN PRIST.
94 GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, June 29,
1878.—I testify that Prof. Hughes has been constantly engaged experimenting on the microphone
in our house, since November of last year.

Administration des Lignes Telegraphique Paris, June 19, 1878.—I claim the variable resistance caroon tubes which I have supplied yand others since 1866.

London, June 29, 1878.—I testify to your having brought the Microphone to our office, and worked it in presence of myself and its officers, in the months of January and February. Mr. Preece knew nothing about it ustil long after.

F. Despoentes, Superintendent Superintendent Superintendent Telegraph Company.

Superintendent Sumarine Telegraph Company.

BUGHES' MICROPHONE.

Stra: I notice with regret that Mr. Edison has been trying to make the American public believe that he also invouted the microphone; and that simply because in his carbon telephone he made use of a button of carbon, the varying pressure of a diaphragm upon this producing a varying current of electricity. In all his attempts, as far affican lyarn, he has never varied from this idea. He has made thin and thick diaphragms, tried many kinds of carbon, etc., but in all the principle remains the same. The use of carbon as a varying resistance with varying pressure did not originate with Mr. Edison. Mr. Clerac, electricitan of the French Government Telezgraph Department, supplied me with resistance tubes founded upon this brinciple in 1866, viz.: a glass tube containing powdered carbon, the resistance of which was regulated by the varying pressure of a resulatings crew pressing on the carbon. Mr. Edison claims this resistance tube as an original invention or discovery in 1873, or seven years after it was known in Europe; and he will find in the Journal Telegraphique, Berne, 1873, that the invention was claimed by a German, but, on Mr. Clerac proving his priority, 1866, it was freely accorded him. So much for the resistance carbon tubes of Mr. Edison, and the principle which he acknowledges he has adopted in his carbon telephone. As a coincidence, it is curious that the date, 1873, of Mr. Edison's claim to these resistance tubes should be the same, when the invention of 1866 was again brought prominently into notice by the remarks in the Journal Telegraphique. I am willing to believe Mr. Edis no sa superior time, but he ought now to investigate this, and give credit where credit is due.

The microphone, the principle of which I discovered, and, after many months' incessant labor and study, invented the numerous forms now in use, is entirely different, in principle, form, uses, and resolut, to the carbon transmitter of Edison. There is no disparagm, thick

There is no disphragm, thick or thin: there is no mechanical apparatus by which the sounds are directed or concentrated upon the electrical conditing material; no arrangement to obtain a varying pressure, as we need really a constant one. There is not the slightest necessity for the use of carbon at the contact points, as all metals which do not oxidize act equally well. The sonorous viorations are taken-up by a piece of pine board or any resonant material; and if, on any part of this board, no matter how distant from the speaker or source of sound, two the sun the 28th, which will be observed in the first the post of which were we are comed. I supplies the town to not the sudits become some about it and the substitute of th

been found successful months before. It bore no resemblance to the microphone in its objects and effects. The main object of Edison's telephone appeared to me to be to avoid Prof. Bell's magneto-transmitter by producing the same effects of telephony in a different way. The main object of the microphone is to render audible sounds hitherto insudible, and thus to allow us to investigate a new and wonderful world; and a mere glimpse, or, in fact, a long study, of Edison's carbon transmitter would not have nelped the matter, it would earlied the matter, it would earlied him.

Mr. Edison, however, has gone still further. He has sent to the French journals, and published in Le Frique, June 24, and Correspondance Scientifique, June 25, the following, which he declares that he sent to Sir William Thomson:

Elison—are within Thomson:

Memio Park, June, 1872.—J'al envoye des microbonose a MM. Procece et Hughes il y a deux mois, et
aussi des descriptions de cet apparell. H y a abus de
confiance de le part de Mr. Hughes dans cette affaire.
Attendez mes preuves.

TRANSLATION—EDISON TO SIR WILLIAM THOMSON.

TRANSLATION—EDISON TO SIR WILLIAM THOMSON.

TRANSLATION—EDISON TO SIR WILLIAM THOMSON OF
that unstrument. There is an abuse of confidence
ou the part of Mr. Hughes in that affair. Await my
proofs. This will be seen to be very differently worded to the one ceally sent to Sir William Thomson, and states directly that he sent me microphones, and that I abused his confidence.

In answer, I have only to say that I have never received any microphones, any carbon telephones, any instrument, any description, letter, or com-munication from him, direct or indirect, at any munication from him, direct or indirect, and time whatever.

This I state emphatically, and now call on Mr. Edison to prove the truth of his message I have just quoted from the French journuis, and that no further technical discussion can take place until he furnishes such proof.

If he fails in proving the truth of the above message, as he surely will, his conduct will merit the contempt it will receive.

D. E. Hughes.

THE WORKSHOP AT MENLO PARK. A main element of Edison's success is his en-thusiasm. He possesses, too, a rare quality in his

ability to instill his own enthusiasm into others.

There was a preasant scene in the Menlo Park
workshops as a *Graphic* reporter called an hour after dark last night. The books, draughts, in struments, and designs, together with the occu pations of the inmates, gave it more the appearance of a reading-room at the Engineers' Club than of a workshop and laboratory. In most shops the engine is stopped and the men leave work the instant the hand is on the hour, even if many of them have not been slyly idling for half an hour and walting for the signal to "knock off." Here the hours of work seemed to be limited solely by the interest of the workmen, while the interest itself appeared without limit. All that portion of the shop lying towards the road was brightly lighted, and there were present and occupied in various ways half-s-dozen of the men. Those present ways half-a-dozen of the men. Those present were, indeed, almost all there were left, since Mr. Edison, with his assistant, Mr. Batchelor, and two workmen were in New York making the phonautographic tests on the elevated railroad. The Superintendent, for the time, had his feet over the desk and was deep in the pages of Col. Ingersoll's last volume of lectures. On the page facing the dedication, which was to his wife, was written in Ingersoll's bold hand:

To Thomas A. Edison, Esq., the greatest inventor among men; this book written against the inventions of men. From his admirer.

JUNE 16, 1878.

ventor among men; this book written against the inventions of men. From his admirer.

June 16, 1878.

No one who knows Bob Ingersoli would suppose that sentence ever to have been written in idle compfiment. The two men have never seen each other, but their views on most religious or treligious matters do not differ materially. Edison is, indeed, much in sympathy with alt of Ingersoll's views on social questions, and says that since he has read the published lectures be would go a long distance to bear their author.

On the table lay an open volume on which was stamped the words "Laboratory Notes," sunk deep into the Russia leather cover. As the reporter glanced carelessly over the pages of manuscript, with its frequent draughts and designs in ink, a friend said: "That is probably private." "Oh, no," answered one of the men sitting near, "there is nothing private here. Every one is at liberty to see all he can, and the boss (Edisop) will vell him all the rest. He has taken out more patents than any other man in America, but he never made an attempt in his life to keep anything secret." At an adjoining table a workman was busily engaged in putting together the framework representative of an ancient negress, with a wide, grinning face, and whom one could almost imagine to be shaking her sides with laughter. She was seated in an arm-chair. As the mechanic silently turned a crank with a heavy balance-wheel, the automaton turned its grinning head from side to side, fanned itself with a paim-leaf which it held in its right hand, and tapped its right foot in time with "Mary had a little lamb," which it seemed to utter with its lips. This was followed by a number of plantation and other melodies dear to the Southern darkey's heart. The oid lady's clothes certainly did not fit her, but they come as near it as they usually do to fitting an overdressed plantation woman, and the song was almost perfect as one heard its melody exactly following the time well be made merry by the voice of the

kent by the tapping of the foot. It was the new telephonic toy. It can be made to give a perfect voice to all the familiar automatic toys. It can be manufactured so as to retail at a cost of \$5, and many a Christmas home will be made merry by the voice of the phonograph, which speaks all languages and sings all music, and which will be heard far and wide in the land. Three months have been spent in perfecting the toy.

On the partition walls are a number of advertisements of telephone exhibitions, East, West, and abroad. The latest of them, which came only yesterday, was a large pink-tinted Parisian poster announcing two daily exhibitions of the telephone of "Professor" Edison, the instrument to be used being the first which had ever been manufactured in France, the model, of course, having been furnished from this country. The instrument has been balented, not only in England, but in France and other countries of the Continent.

One annoyance to which Mr. Edison has been obliged to submit as gracefully as possible has been the fimposition of flaming posters and advertisements, not only in France, but in America, in which he is loftly set down as "Professor." He lays no claim to any such title, and is not the man to assume honors which do not legitimately belong to him.

The shops and laboratories are filled with many thousands of dollars' worth of valuable and costly machines, some of them perfect and practicable; some of them experimental, and all of them delicate and of the finest adjustment. It is regarded by the beople of the surrounding country as a sort of free mechanical museum, which they are always at liperty to visit and enjoy without money and without price, and one can scarcely go there without finding half a score of them engaged in some scrutiny or investigation, their rustic countenances covered with a look of owl-like wisdom. They may not be as wise as the traditional serpent, but they are harmless as the dove, and it is seldom, indeed, that some of the workmen, or often Mr. Edison himself, can

harmless as the dove, and it is seldom, indeed, that some of the workmen, or often Mr. Edison himself, cannot find time to give them the needed word of explanation. There were half a dozen of them there last night, but their stay was short when they found that the inventor was in New York. To most of them he is, indeed, a greater curiosity than any of his marvelous inventions can be.

Bores are not wanting either, but they are principally of the class of men who have spent their lives in a nartially successful effort to persuade themselves that they know something. With one of these Edison had a serious time the other day. The man wanted an explanation of the "principles" involved in the telephone. Edison is an enth-isiast on the subject, and, becoming interested, he explained it forwards and backwards, within and without; explained all around it, in fact, and received the usual answers: "Yes, I comprehend perfectly," "Simple enough," etc., until there was nothing left to show. "Then," says Edison, "you can imagine how I felt when he said: "Yes, Mr. Edison, I understand it all except how the sound gets out again." I though he had understood it, and he hadu't. I gave him up." He has plenty of just such customers, drawn only by an idle curiosity, whose visits have only one result,—the display of their own ignorance.

Mr. Edison has been working hard and con-Mr. Edison has been working hard and con-Mr. Edison has been working hard and constantly and has had little recreation for years. To-day he starts for a short three-weeks' trip to Colorado and the Pacific slope, which he proposes to make a sort of rest and vacation. With his constant habits of thought and observation, it is, however, safe to prophesy that he will come back laden with new and already half worked out ideas.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE. LEAVENWORTH, July 15 .- The family of Ferd . Wendell, late manager of the evening paper of this city, are very uneasy as to his whereabouts. He left this city July 4, arrived in St. Louis on the evening of July 5, and was for the last time seen in the Union Depot of that city leaving a car.

CHIEF-JUSTICE SCHAEFFER. SALT LAKE, July 15.—A petition to the President, asking the removal from office of Chief-Justice Michael Schaeffer. is published here, signed by most of the lawyers in the city. petition alleges ignorance or disregard of the law and precedent, even of his own previous rulings, and that the Clerk of the Court, his

THE RAILROADS.

VANDERBILT . ROADS. The announcement made in last Sunday's TRIBUNE that the managers and General Freight Ageuts of the Vanderbut roads, and probably Ageuts of the Vanderbitt roads, and probably those of the other trunk lines, would hold another conference in this city on the 23d, causes considerable surprise, as that was the first notification that such a meeting Vanderbilt and the managers of his roads will meet the managers of the Great Western of Canada and Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvanig Railroad, at Niagara Falls, Friday and Saturday, to allow Col. Scott to arbitrate as to the percentage si, the business from the Michigan Central to be given to the Great Western. This latter road, it is understood, asks S0 per cent of the business, claiming to have had that amount during the last few years. It will undoubtedly have to be satisfied with tonsiderably less. It will probably get about 60 or 65 per cent, which is still a very liberal share. At the Chicago meeting the principal work will be, as already stated, the rearrangement of the fast-freight lines. The Tribune is now able to amounce definitely that all the fast-freight lines will be abolished, except the Blue, Red, and White Lines. These three lines will act inconcert hereafter, and do all the East-bound traffic from this section over Vanderbilt's roads. The Merchant's Dispatch will attend to the West-bound business. Some steps to regulate the live-stock traffic will also be taken at the meeting, and efforts will be made to have the Eveners' pool abolished. There is, however, but little prospect that this reform can be made, as some of Vanderbilt's managers are unusually anxious to have the infquity perpetuated. An effort will also be made to make an advance in freight rates, but it is not at all certain that it can be done.

The question of forming another East-bound pool will probably be discussed at the Niagara Falis meeting, and if it is found' practicable to form one at this time all the parties interested will be invited to come to this city in order to carry out the project.

As regards the rumors that the general offices of the Michigan Central offices that are here now will those of the other trunk lines, would hold anther conference in this city on the 23d, cause

RATES TO LAND-GRANT ROADS. At the meeting of the Association of Land Commissionars of Land-Grant Railroads of the United States held in this city last Wedn the Secretary was directed to forward the following resolution to the General Passenger and Freight Agents of the principal railroad com panies:

panies:

Resolved. That it is the sense of this meeting:

Firs!—That the transportation interests of the
land-grant roads ment the same business consideration at the hands of the East and West trunk
lines that is accorded to transportation business of lines that is accorded to transportation business of a much less important character.

Second—That it is our belief that the rates recently adopted by the Cincinnati Convention of General Ticket Agents are unwise and unjust, and tend to injure the interest of land-grant sections, and will injure the transportation lines also, as they will have to cut rates, and will result in the general demoralization of immigration rates.

Third—That it is the sense of this meeting that the following rates should be adopted and lived up to by the Passenger Agents of the trunk lines of the Middle and Western States, and that these rates will be maintained, by us as far as in our power to do, unless voluntarily reduced by the competition of the Passenger Agents:

For immigrants bound to the West, and going only

competition of the Passenger Agents:

For immigrants bound to the West, and going only one way, two and one-fourth cents per mile for immigrant-tickets, limited in time to twenty days. For land-explorers and home-hunters going on the round trip, two cents for each way, iron-clad restricted tickets being used. For the transportation of trees, household goods, stock, and immigrants plunder, one and one-fourth cents per ton per mile in car-load lots, asd two and one-fourth cents per mile for less amounts.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. MILWAUKEE, July 15 .- A proposition has bee made by the Board of Trade of this city to the Directors of the Northwestern Road to build the Lodi Branch of that road, a matter which has been under consideration for some time past. The portion of the road which it is pro-posed to build will connect the Northwestern Road at Jackson, Wis. with Lodi, a distance of eight-five miles. Several days ago a committee, consisting of Messrs Ray, McLaren, and Brett, of the Chamber of Commerce, was appointed to confer with the Ray, McLaren, and Brett, of the Chamber of Commerce, was appointed to confer with the Directors of the Northwestern Road looking to the immediate prosecution of the work. The Committee left for-Chicago to-day, it is supposed, to further arrange the plaus. It is expected that the Committee will make a satisfactory agreement with the Company, and work on the road will be commenced at an early day. This branch of the road will put the Northwestern Company in possession of a rich territory, and complete a through route from Milwatkee to St. Faul.

THE TOLBDO, PEORIA & WARSAW. A. L. Hopkins, Receiver of the Toledo, Peorla & Warsaw Railroad Company, filed his report yesterday in court for the mouths of May and June, which is in brief as follows:

		PLEAT.				
Balance	on hand	May			.\$ 68,	544
Receipts	for May.				. 150,	857
Receipts	for June				. 122,	713
Total					.\$342,	115
		DISBUR	SEMEN	risk .		
			14 4	E10G 540		
For May			er creees	209, 151		

TO BE-CANCELED. NEW YORK, July 15 .- The Pacitic Mail Steam ship Company have given sixty days' notice to the Union Pacific Ratiroad Company of its intention to cancel the contract of combination with said Company.

The General Managers and General Freight Agents of the roads in this city who attended the Vanderbilt conference at Saratoga returned Sunday. Nothing can be learned from them that has not been published heretofore in these

that has not been published heretofore in these columns.

The New York, Lake Erle & Western Railroad Company has a large force of men engaged in laying the third rail between Waverly, N. Y., and Susquehanna, Pa., and that section of the road, which is sixty-five miles long, will be laid with the new rail in about ten days. The portion of the road from Susquehanna to Jersey City, a distance of nearly 200 miles, will be equipped with the new rail as rapidly as it can be laid, the ties having already been prepared. The cost of the improvement is estimated at \$1,750,000.

Mr. John Crampton, formerly General Freight Agent and Assistant General Manager of the Great Western Railroad of Canada, and lately General Agent of the Southwestern Railway Association at Kansas City, has been appointed Foreign Agent of the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company, with headquarters in this city. This is a very excellent appointment, for a better successor to Mr. James Warrack, who has held this position up to a short time ago, could hardly have been found. Mr. Crampton is a freightman of great experience and ability, and the Merchants' Dispatch will no doubt largely increase under his management.

The name of the man who died of sunstroke at the Chicago Avenue Station was not Anton Grei, but Wenzel Nobacek, of No. 545 Milwaukec, who leaves a wife and four children. The Coroner held an inquest in the afternoon, and found that the man died of congestion of the lungs and brain, the result of overheaf and the power of the sun. At about 5:45 yesterday afternoon a Bohemian named John Dvorak, 50 years of age, residing at No. 437 West Eighteenth street, while at work in a lumber-yiard, corner of Loomis and Twenty-second streets, received a sunstroke, at least it was so pronounced by Dr. Capp, who attended him. The man died at midnight. It is hardly probable, however, that it was a veritable case of sunstroke, as the sun by that hour in the afternoon is rather low in the horizon.

Boots in the Mikado's Palace. Boots in the Mikado's Palace.

Shoe leather has descerated the floor of the Mikado's Palace in Tokio. As the Echo (London) tells the story, Dr. Muller, chief physician of the Prussian tieneral Staff, recently went to Jann to help organize a Military Academy. When the hour came for his presentation to the Mikado he naturally clothed himself in full uniform. The court officials informed him that he could not be permitted to enter the awful presence unless he compiled with Japanese usage and pulled off his boots. Dr. Muller

refused to comply, but hit upon the ingenious notion of casting all the responsibility upon the Emperor Wilhelm. "My master, the German Kaiser," said he. "commanded me to present myself before the august Emperor of Japan in full Prussian uniform. Now the booth constitute an important part of the uniform, and I dare not appear as his representative without these accessories." The Chamberlain went to the Mikado with this explanation, and the result was that Dr. Muller marched into the audience-chamber in his boots.

SPORTING MATTERS.

BASE-BALL

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEB. July 15.—The game between the Chicagos and Milwaukees to-day was slimly attended, owing to the excessive heat, coupled with the fact that the home club has suffered so many defeats of late that the lovers of the national game have lost all interest in the nine. The Milwaukees played a succession of errors, while the Chicago played well in the field and at the bat. Harbidge suffered much from sore hands, but, notwithstanding, played a remarkably fine game. Both clubs play again tomorrow:

THE SCORE Remsen, c. f .. Total: Dairymple, I. f.
Peters, s. s.
Goodman, 1 b.
Foley, 3 b. Total. 40 8 14 27 16 18

Innings— Chicago....

CLEVELAND, July 15.-Forest Citys, 2; ROCHESTER, July 15.—Rochester, 10; Low-ell, 5.

AQUATIC.

New Orleans, July 15.—The annual regatta of the Louisiana State Rowing Association occurred to-day. All the races were a mile and The first race, for single scull shells, all weights, had six entries, and was won by John

Crotty, of the Galveston Rowing Club. Time, 16 minutes 2% seconds, beating the entries of the Perseverance, Hope, St. John, Atlantic, and Orleans Clubs in the same order. The prize for this race goes to F. J. Mumford, of the Perseverance. Crotty, being from another State, was only allowed to row and sell in the pools.

The next race, single scull working boa's, all weights, had six entries. Won by W. H. Brooks, of the R. E. Lee Club. Time, 15 minutes 59% seconds.

The third race for four-oared gigs had six entries. Won by the Hopes. Time, 13 minutes 12% seconds, beating the Howards, Southern, Magnolias, Perseverance, and Louisiana, in the Magnolias, Perseverance, and Louisiana, in the same order.

The fourth race, for single scull shells, light weights, had four entries. Won by William Lemmonier, of the St. John Club. Time, 15 minutes 14% seconds.

PEDESTRIANISM.

BerraLo, N. Y., July 15.-The walk at the Skating Rink between Ennis and Guyon drew large crowds to-day, and betting is lively, with the former a slight favorite. He leads Guyon by six miles, having walked the first 108 miles without a rest. This is a feat never before perwithout a rest. This is a feat never before performed in a six days' walk. The 100 miles were traveled in 20 hours, 20 minutes, and 28 seconds; Guyon doing it in 21 hours, 7 minutes, and 24 seconds, with 27 minutes rest.

Shortly after 10 o'clock to-night both left the track for three and one-half hours' sleep. They claim to be in excellent condition, and both are confident of winning.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Considering that it was not very promising theatrical weather, the size and character of the

audience at Hooley's last evening was a compliment to Miss Clara Morris, and as indubitable a sign of her popularity as if the place had been crowded,—as it would have been under more favorable atmospheric conditions. Miss Morris received a very warm welcome, and was more enthusiastic audience. What was a more authentic sign of her power, she meited her audience in a way which even the extreme heat could never do. Fans were going, but tears were flowing over the sorrows of Constance Harewood. The play of "Conscience" was first presented here by Kate Claxton, and it was then regarded as a rather comwas then regarded as a rather commonplace melodrama, with nothing particularly
striking in its construction, dialogue, or motive. Chara Morris breathes the breath of life
into it. One would wonder what should have
induced her to take up such a piece, but the
wonder ceases as soon as she comes upon the
stage. Her command over the sympathies of
an audience is something marvelous, and to
people who are incapable of sympathizing with
"natural sorrow, loss, or pain," of course
inexplicable. In Constance. Miss Morris was
quick to perceive some rare opportunities for
her fine dramatic effects, and her rendering of
the part transforms a commonplace melodrama her fine dramatic effects, and her rendering of the part transforms a commonplace melodrama almost into a work of genius. The opening act is tame and uninteresting, and so is the scene preceding the murder of the father, but the touch of Nature revealed by Miss Morris on the discovery of her dying son, lifts it to the level of tragedy. There is a great scene in the fourth act; in which Constance betrays to the Judge her passion for the youth who has been falsely accused, and offers herself a sacrifice; and the scene with her lover in the prison has some of her characteristic touches in it. Her identification with the character and the situation is complete, and the spectator is irresistibly carried away into with the character and the situation is complete, and the spectator is irresistibly carried away into the passionate emotion of the scene. The play was beautifully mounted and intelligently reudered by the company. Mr. Harry Crisp gave a vivid delineation of Euslace, the contidential clerk, and brought down hearty plandits in his sleep-walking act. LeMoyne as old Harenood, Stoddarit as Dr. Mordaunt, and Parselle as Judge Van Cort, made careful and conscientious studies of these several characters, while Mr. Ramsay made a very spirited representative of studies of these several characters, while Mr. Ramsay made a very spirited reoreseatative of the young lover. Mrs. Phillips also deserves much eredit for her fathful portrait of the kind-hearted old Tabitha. "Conscience" will be on the boards all the week, with the exception of two matinees, when "Pink Dominoes" will be given.

GEN. SHERMAN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MOUNT VERNON, Itl., July 15.—A dispatch was received to-day from Gen. Sherman stating that he would be present at the grand soldiers' remion in this city on the 14th and 15th of

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. Portsville, Pa., July 15.-There will be general resumption of mining to-morrow, after a suspension of two weeks.

New York, July 15.—Secretary Thompson inspected the Brooklyn Navy-Yard to-day. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, July 15.—The steamships Greece, Italia. State of Pennsylvania, and Sorrento, from New York; Massachusetts, from Boston; and Lake Champlain and Phoenician, from Montreal, have arrived out.

Sympathy with an Amputated Leg. Sympathy with an Amputated Leg.

J. O. Eldridge, the well-known auctioneer, of the firm of H. M. Newhall & Co., of this city, writes to the Virginia Enterprise the following note: "A gentleman called my attention to an item in your paper regarding a lad whose arm had been amputated, and what he suffered, and the removing of the same, and its results. Fifteen years ago I lost a leg. and it was closely packed in a casket, causing me constant, terrible pain. A good wife, unknown to me, sets a fauthful servant to arrange the amputated fimb comfortably in a new and larger casket. The

moment the leg was bandled I snew it, and the comfort began then, and has wever ceased, and I could tell the position precisely in which the missing member was placed. I am glad to know my experience is verified; but just how to account for this iet the wise men tell."

To the Grangers of the United States. At a special meeting of the Massachusette Grange, P. of H., No. 38, beld at their headquarters in Boston, June 29, 1878, it was unani-mously voted that the Master of the Massachusetts State Grange be requested to send the following cautionary circular to the local Granges of Massachusetts, and to the State Granges of the United States:

ble form. We are assured that other poisonous ware is still sold.

Let Grangers refuse to buy new ware unless guaranteed harmless.

Many flavoring oils and sirups contain poisons. It is well to avoid them so far as possible.

Tea, coffee, eccoa, and chocolate are all liable to be adulterated and to some extent with dangerous articles.

hieves. In conclusion, we can congratulate the Granges In conclusion, we can congratulate the Granges
that farmers are exempted from some of the
dangers to which other classes are subject.

We make our own vinegar. It is stated in the
Scientific American that probably half the vinegar now sold in our cities is "rank poison."

We make our own pickles. A Massachusetts
chemist, who analyzed twelve packages of
pickles put up by twelve different wholesale
dealers, found copper in ten of them.

We have pure milk and genuine cream, and
not the manufactured material which so largely supplies our cities and populous towns.

not the manufactured material which so largely supplies our cities and populous towns.

It was estimated by a medical commission of the Boston Board of Health, in 1874, that nearly \$500,000 was paid in that city, in that year, for what purported to be, but was not, milk.

In a similar period of time there were 487 deaths of cholers infantum in Suffolk County, while in the same population outside the city there were less than 100.

§ And, lastly, we are not compelled to eat oleomargarine cheese, or any part of the ninety million pounds of oleomargarine butter which it is estimated will be made in this country this year, in which, as we are told by the Chicago Live-Stock Journal, Prof. Church has found horse fat, fat from bones, and fat such as is principally used for the making of candles, and in the preparation of which, as has been recently widely published, upon what seems to be reliable authority, not sufficient heat is used to kill the parasites, which enter and breed in human bodles.

Master of the State Grange of Massachusetts.

EXPORT ALCOHOL. How the Trade Is Handicappe To the Editor of The Triouns.
CHICAGO, July 4.—In an article which appeared in THE TRIBUNE, attention was called to the immense export trade in alcohol furnished by Chicago and other Western cities. Since the 1st of January to the present time, fully two millions of gallons of proof spirits have been exported from this city to foreign countries. This growing industry, so beneficial to Chicago and the grain-growers of the Northwest, is des tined to assume, ere long, still vaster propor-tions. The demand for Western alcohol, on account of its superior quality, and for the reason that it can be produced here cheaper than in any other country in the world, is steadily increasing. The number of golions of alcohol which will be shipped this

the world, is steadily increasing. The number of gollons of alcohol which will be shipped this year to foreign countries from the United States will exceed double the amount exported last year. No sufficient reason can be seen why the United States, when certain obstructive and unwise restrictions of the Internal Revenue Department are removed, may not supply the world with this important and necessary article of merchandise, thereby adding a handsome sum to the balance of trade, already so largely in our favor.

In European countries, alcohol is principally distilled from potatoes and beets. It should be taken into account that distilling apparatus and the process of distillation have been brought to a very high state of perfection with us. Not many years ago two and a half to three gallons of proof spirits was considered a good yield from a bushel of corn. Now the general average production from a bushel of corn, fifty-six pounds, is four gallons of proof appirita. It takes a very large quantity of potatoes or beets, having in proportion to their bulk much less saccharine matter thancorn, to produce the same result. Another advantage favors the United States, namely, the unequaled facilities for transporting merchandise, by land and sea, to all parts of the world, at unprecedentedly cheap freight rates.

It is the general opinion, founded upon the

transporting merchandise, by land and sea, to all parts of the world, at unprecedentedly cheap freight rates.

It is the general opinion, founded upon the splendid prospects of the corn crop and other cereals, that prices will rule extremely low the forthcoming season. The Western farmer may be obliged to sell his grain at prices which will poorly reward him for his honest toil. At present, some of the distilleries in the West are closed, while the greater number could distill double the quantity, with their present capacity, they are now producing. This state of affairs is owing to the penal legislation of Congress, which, from 1861 to 1878, embracing a period of affect wears, practically prohibited the exportation of alcohol, and thus within that time, rulned a profitable branch of our trade with foreign countries. We are happy to state, however, that this insane policy against the distilling interest has, in some measure, been abandoned by the Government. If all the distilleries of the Northwest were in full operation this summer and fall they would consume double the amount of grain which is now being purchased. This would have a tendency to keep values at living prices for the farmer, upon whose provocrity time whole trade of the Northwest depends.

Prior to 1861 we had an extensive and growing trade with European countries for high-proof spirits, there being no tax or proscriptive laws of any kind which interfered with the free exportation of that commodity. While some of the most objectionable features of the revenue laws with regard to the exportation of alcohol

in force to make the exporting bu

PUBLIC CAUTION.

in force to make the substance of the pleasant nor remunerative. Among these pleasant nor remunerative. Among these pleasant nor remunerative and the standing that there is no tar on spirits exported, exacts a bond from the distiller for double the amount of tar, \$1.80 per proof gallon, upon the spirits abipped to the scaboard for exportation. The distillery is heavily bonded. The railrow over which the goods are shipped is bonded. I addition to this, the bondsmen of the distiller must qualify in unincumbered real estatement qualify in unincumbered real estatement qualify in unincumbered real estatement. addition to this, the bondsmen of the distiller most qualify in unincumbered real estate to the amount for which they will attach their names. The distiller who runs 1,000 bushels of grain a day for the export trade must have influential and wealthy friends, since he is compelled within a year to furnish bonds for over \$2,000,000. It is needless to say that some of these regulations are unnecessary and oppressive. But for some unaccountable reason, except it be human perversity, the chiefs of the internal Revenue Department seem bent in interposing every obstacle in their power to distress and embarrass the distiller, whether he

Granges of Massachusetts, and to the State Granges of the United States:

BROTHERS: We think it our duty to caution Granges against the increasing sale of poisonous articles in our markets.

Arsenic is now sold at wholesale at about five cents a pound.

There have been imported into this country in a single year 2,327,329 pounds. A single pound contains a fatal dose for about 2,300 adult persons. What becomes of it?

We answer, a considerable portion goes into our wall-papers, figured and plain, glazed and unglazed; the cheapest as well as the more expensive. It is found in white, blue, red, yellow, green, and other colors. The pale colors frequently contain more than the most brilliant.

The editor of a leading Boston paper has recently stated that about 85 per cent of all wall-papers now manufactured contain arsenic, and advises his readers to abandon their use, and paint their walls. The Boston Journal of Chemistry states that the manufacture of these papers is increasing. Arsenic is also used in the coloring matter of ladies' dresses, gentlemen's underciothing, socks, hat linings, linings of boots and shoes. They are found in woolens, silks, cottons, and leather.

Prof. Nichols, of the Marchusetts Institute of Technology, found eight grains of arsenic in each square foot of a dress.

Another of our chemists found ten grains of arsenic in a single artificial flower.

A child recently died in Trov, N. Y., by taking arsenic from a veil thrown over its crib to keep of files. tress and embarrass the distiller, whether hemanufactures spirits for the foreign trade or for home consumption. In these days of failures, compositions, and bankrustcles many distillers are quite content to dispose of their products to foreign purchasers for cash at an extremely small marginal profit. But the heads of the Internal Revenue Department, by placing an unwarnatable and arbitrary construction on the letter of the law, make the export some some of the law, make the export trade is gauged at the distillery by United States Gaugers. The distiller, after procuring the required bonds, ships the goods over a bonded railroad to the port of New York. On arrival there, they are regauged by United States Gaugers. It the Gauger's criticate of inspection at the Board of Gauger's original certificate of inspection at the Gauger's original certificate of inspection at the distillery, by reason of mintakes of the officers, or by evaporation, leakage, or breakage while in transit, the unfortunate distiller is compelled to pay 90 cents per proof gallon upon the humber of gallons reported short by the United States Gauger at New York. Since the Government suffers no loss on account of the shrinkage, since mether the distiller bor any other person gains anything by it, it is clear that the forcing of the distiller to pay tax upon the number of gallons reported shorts by the New York officers of the Government is, in plain words, a species of petty robbery. It is hard to conceive on what principle of law, or on what code of ethics, the heads of the Revenue Department base their action in collecting a tax of 90 cents per galion on the loss of spirits which may occur by evaporation or otherwise while being carried to the seabord, Every safeguard that human ingenuity has invented is employed by the Government to guarantee the safe delivery of the spirits into the hands of the properly constituted authorities at the port of shipment. If they are tampered with en route, the distiller ment pay farse upon the religious of the

arsenic from a veil thrown over its crib to keep off fles.

The Boston Journal of Chemistry states that they are now putting arsenic into toilet powders used in nurseries and by ladies, it being cheaper than starch, of which they were formerly made. It would be well also for farmers to be careful in buying new kinds of cooking utensils. It was discovered last year that "marblized from ware," which had come into extensive use, was, in the words of the Harvard University chemist who analyzed it, "alize with poison," the enamel being largely composed of oxide of lead in soluble form. We are assured that other poisonous ware is still sold.

to be adulterated and to some extent with dangerous articles.

It is well to buy only of the best and most experienced dealers.

Drugs are largely adulterated. It is well to buy only of the most experienced and reliable druggists.

Sewing silks and threads are made heavy with lead, and poison those who use them.

Thousands of barrels of "terra alba" or white earth are every year mixed in various forms with our sugars and other white substances. Its use tends to produce stone, kidney complaints, and various diseases of the stomach. A large part of our cream of tartar used in cooking contains 50 per cent or more of "terra alba."

It is also used extensively in confectionery, and various poisons are used in coloring confectionery.

Mills in various passes of the contents.

fectioners.

Mills in various parts of the country are now grinding white stope into a fine powder. It is stated that they grind at some of these mills stated that they grind at some of these mills stated that they grind a some reads, and flour

three grades—sods grade, sugar grade, and flour grade.

We think it would be a paying investment for the Grangers of each State to employ a competent chemist to detect and publish adulterations, and then withdraw all patronage from those who manufacture or sell such articles.

We think there is quite as much need of organizations in all our States to enforce laws for the protection of public health, as there is for organizations to catch and punish horsethieves.

American alcohol, and place us on equal ter

vention to be held in Paris this summer. It is
to be hoped that the whole subject with regard
to the exportation of alcohol from the United
States to France will be brought before the Convention, and that, a satisfactory solution being
attained, the Convention will lay before the respective Governments the differences to be adjusted. Perhaps, if our high protective tariff
laws were modified according to the principles
of civilized nations we would have less reason
to complain of discrimination against us.

J. J. Fitzoibbox. Incident of the Recent Famine in India. Incident of the Recent Famine in India.

A murder case has been tried at Mysore, where the prisoners were a number of famine-stricken boys who murdered a compation. The whole of the boys were in the habit of going about the streets picking up the leaves with the refuse of food that were thrown out of the houses of natives, and eating the refuse. The deceased being the biggest boy of the lot always came in for the inon's chare. The others thereupon held a consultation and decided that be should be put to death, and they formed a plan for puting their decision into execution. They asked the big boy to come for a walk beyond the fort walls; then they took him to the trench, threw a big stone on him, and cut him up with a knife, which they afterwards hid in a garden. The boy murderers were sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

To Be Pasted in Greenbacker Hats.

New York World.

They had plenty of paper money at Tallahassee at the close of 1865. Mrs. K. owned a small mule and cart, worth \$2,000. She was going to run the blockade and return to England, and wanted to get all the gold she could. Dr. R. bought the mule and cart, gave her a \$20 piece, and got back \$400 in change.

BUSINESS NOTICES. Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are used and indersed by the best hotels, confectioners, and grocers throughout the country. They are perfectly pure, and of great strength,—at once the cheapest and best; and received the hignest award at the Centennial Exhibition.

"The best in use."—S. S. Pierce, Boston.
"Growing in favor."—Acker, Merrail & Condit, New York.
"Strictly Standard."—Park & Tilford. N. Y.

New York.
"Strictly Standard."—Park & Tilford, S. Y.
"We sell no others."—G. H. Reese & Soa, Bai timore.

"Have adopted them exclusively."—Joseph S.
Peebles. Cincinnati.

"Give universus vatisfaction."—David Nicholson, St. Louis.

"The very best."—Rockwood Bros., Chicago.

"Always up to the standard."—G. & R. MoMillan, Detroit.

XLCR Codfish. The Best Boneless Cod-shi in the world. Made from selected George's Bank fish. Ask your grocer for it. Put up by George'?, Trigr & Co., 182 Duanestreet, New York

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for thildren while toething. It cares dysentery and di-arrhora, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. 25 cts PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of J. R. Trimmer, Master of Transportation, on Halstead-st., between Carroll and Kinzie-sts., until Saturday, July 20, at 4 p. m., for the building of two masonry abutiments for a double-track railway bridge over the Illinois and Michigan Canal, at Chiefe of the state Plans and specifications can be seen at the above named office after this date.

M. J. BEUHER.

Chief Engineer P., C. & St. L. R.

R.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES. DISSOLUTION. The firm of Putnam & Mason is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Accounts to be settled by either member of the firm. Mr. Mason continues the business.

PUTNAM & MASON.

PHOTOGRAPHY. Photographer
Copelie. 75 MADISON-ST...
Trust distributes st

Imports and Exports--- The Balance of Trade.

The Produce Markets Irregular --- Hogs and Provisions Stronger.

Corn and Barley Pirmer --- Wheat and Oats Easier --- Flour Dull.

FINANCIAL.

The weather is so hot and sultry that bankers iness men by common consent do as little ble. There is really nothing new to report. antry correspondents make only moderate de-ands for accommodations, and for the day they ere about as usual. The city trade is fair, but ist now there is only the ordinary amount doing and hence most merchants do not ask for accomations to any considerable extent. Discounts as usual 8@10 per cent, the lower figure be ng more generally accepted. Call and short-time oans are made at 4@6 per cent. The banks take I the really good paper that offers, and hence reet rates are nominal, with scarcely any paper

ering at any price.

New York exchange is still scarce and firm at 60
75c per \$1,000 between banks. We heard of one
le at 50c, but the rate is exceptional. Some
rrency is shipped; but banks run their lines as low as possible with the expectation that the mar-ket must break before many ays. Best custom

The bank clearings were \$2,600,000.

Money on call in New York is still quoted at 1@ 2 per cent, and in all the seaboard cities it is very ndant. Good mercantile paper sells at 3@5 cent, though rarely rising above 4. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

the balance of trade has been largely in our favor, and it is steadily increasing. If the American scople continue to be economical, not wasting heir surplus in liquors, silks, laces, and other tewgaws, Europe will be forced to send us large mounts of colu, or, what will be better, Government because here and the properties of the pro ent bonds, in payment for our balances. And, fact, it will not take long to absorb these, when in fact, it will not take long to accord these, when foreign nations will send us coin in as large or larger amounts than in past years we have been sending to them. America will be in a splendid financial condition when all the interest on our national debt will be psid to our own people. This will not be considered fanciful when it is remembered that our foreign shipments of cotton goods, live stock, beef in reusand nameless articles has but fairly com-need. And besides, the hard times have driven usands to the new and highly productive disbetween Lake Michigan and the Rocky

following are the figures of the port of New the last three years:
PRON NEW YORK TO POREIGN PORTS FOR

8IX MONTHS PROM JAN. 1. 1876. 1877. e prod-.......\$118, 810, 717 \$130, 381, 075 \$168, 963, 975 free dut'ble 1,650,759 1,355,117 1,843,843 ut'ble 3,595,853 2,249,246 3,050,424 bull- 28,626,333 21,551,498 9,297,195 Total exp'ts. \$152, 683, 662 \$155, 536, 936 \$181, 155, 435

ve die.... 124,057,329 133,985,438 171,858,242 As we have given the imports for the whole fiscal year, we now present a statement of the exports for the same period. It is the largest total ever given at this port:

Domestic prod. 1876. 1877. 1878. 187

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold, 100%@100% Green LOCAL SECURITIES. BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press. New York, July 15.—Gold steady at 100% 3 orrowing rates 1/2, 1, and flat. Railroad bonds were strong. State securities were steady.

The stock market was strong at the opening, with an advance of 14 to 1. New Jersey Central and Granger shares leading the advance. During the afternoon the market was weak and lower, and prices declined % to 1%, Granger shares and New and New Jersey Central from 41% to 40%. go, Burlington & Quincy and Western Union were exceptions to the general decline, the former ad-vancing to 114% and the latter selling at 90%. vancing to 114% and the latter selling at 90%. Transactions were 109, 000 shares, of which 6,500 were Eric, 17,000 Lake Shore, 5,500. Northwestern common. 8,000 preferred 21,000 St. Paul common, 3,300 preferred, 18,000 Lackawanna, 4,600 New Jersey Certal, 15,000 Western Union, and 3,300 Chicago, Briniston & Quincy. Money market easier at 2@2%; prime mercan tile paper, 3@4.

Customs receipts, \$835,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$194,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$194,000. Clearings, \$8,500,000. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 483%; sight

Clearings, \$8, 500, 000.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 483½; si exchange on New York, 486½.

Silver bars, 115½ currency, and 114½ gold.

Silver bars, 115½ currency, and 114½ gold.

Coupons, 115½ currency, and 114½ gold.

100 coupons, 115½ currency, and 114½ gold.

100 coupons, 115½ currency, and 114½ gold.

100 coupons, 115½ currency, and 114½ gold.

New 58.

1075 currency 68.

108 coupons, 115

New 58.

1075 currency 68.

108 coupons, 115

New Jersey Central 12

Quicksilver 12

104 New Jersey Central 12

Quicksilver pfd.

104 New Jersey Central 14

Quicksilver pfd.

104 New Jersey Central 14

Quicksilver pfd.

104 New Jersey Central 17

Adams Express.

1045 F1. Paul pfd.

Mariposa 1045 F1. Wayne.

Wells Fargo.

1045 F1. Wayne.

Wells Fargo.

1045 F1. Wayne.

1055 Chicago & Alton pfd.

1056 Chicago & Alton pfd.

1057 Chicago & Alton pfd.

1058 Chicago & Alton pfd.

1058 Chicago & Alton pfd.

1059 Chicago & Alton pfd.

1050 Chicago & Alton pfd.

1 Tennessee 6s, old 36 Virginia, new.... Tennessee, new. 34 Missouri 6s...... Virginia 6s, old. 21

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—Gold, 100%@100%, Sight exchange on New York, 16 premium. Sterling exchange, bankers bills, 487%. FOREIGN.
London, July 15.—Consols, money, 95@
95 15-16; account, 96 1-16.
American securities—Reading, 19¼; Erie, 16¼; preferred, 32.
United States bonds—'67s, 108; 10-40s, 111; new 5s, 109½; 4½s, 106½.
Amount of buillon withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, 220, 000.
PARIS, July 15.—Rentes, 114f 90c. FOREIGN.

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for reco

onday, July 15:

"freshening up" of stocks. Prices remain steady, and firm. There was a very firm market for the hot weather. Dried fruits were inactive. Fish met with a fair inquiry at very full prices. There were no changes in the leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood markets. Oils, paints, and colors were no changes in the leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood markets. Oils, paints, and colors

The offerings were fair, and but few cargoes were unsold. At the yards dealers are filling small orders and getting ready for the fall trade. The demand for wool continues active and the market is strong, the shipments about offsetting the liberal receipts. Broom-corn, hides, and hay were ing easier. Lemons were active and firm. Lake freights were quiet and unchanged at 11/5c on corn to Buffalo, and 4c on do to Kingston.

Through rates by lake and canal were quiet and steadier, at 6e for corn and 6%c for wheat to New York. Lake and rail rates were quoted at 7%@8c for corn to New York and 9c for do to Boston Rat freights were quiet at the advance of last week. They are now quoted at 16¢ to New York and 21c to Boston, on grain; and 18c and 23c to de on fourth class. Through rates to Liverpool were quoted at 40@42c in specie per 100 lbs.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

July 15.—Receipts—Flour. 15,504 brls; wheat,
135,100 bu; core, 159,000 bu; oats, 49,300 bu; 133, 100 bi; cora, 133, 000 bi; cais, 49, 300 bi; corn-meal, 1,681 brls; rye, 2,559 bi; barley, 240 bi; malt, 44, 175 bi; pork, 482 pkgs; beef, 1,783 pkgs; cut meats, 4,145 pkgs; lard, 8,710 kgs; whisky, 675 bris. Exports-48 hours-Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 50,000 bu; corn, 223,000 bu.

The following table shows the stocks of grain New York on the dates named: Wheat, bu. 1, 301, 000 1, 591, 000 435, 292 2, 372, 355 Corn, bu. 690, 600 72, 1, 000 391, 908 393, 002 Data, bu. 664, 600 683, 000 883, 970, 1044 440 Bye, bu. 173, 000 178, 000 23, 159 37, 044 Barley, bu. 174, 000 174, 000 88, 841 15, 675 Buffalo-Wheat, 50,099 bu; corn, 145,776 bu oats, 1,378 bu; rye, 18,459 bu; barley, 19,66; bu. Oswego-Wheat, 153,000 bu; corn. 175,000

bu; rye, 46, 200 ou; barley, 72, 500 bu. Balt more-Wheat, 252, 700 bu: corn, 374, 927 bu. The following were the exports from the four cading cities of the United States for the dates

PROVISIONS IN CINCINNATI.

The Price Current gives the approximate stocks of provisions in Cincinnati on July 13, 1878, as follows: Sides, shoulders, and hams, 24, 500, 000 lbs; pork, 3, 400 brls; lard, 3, 500 tcs. A Beifast letter of the 29th of June has the fol-

lowing:

The last fortnight has been all we could desire for weather, and although the wheat has, in singland at least, suffered a little from wet inithe earlier reason, yet on the whole I should say the United Kingdom will have a good crop.

GOODS RECEIVED at Chicago Customs July 15, 1878: Fowler Brothers. 2,224 bags sait; H. H. Hayden, 994 bags sait; Frederick De Barg & Co., 500 cases mineral water; C. R. Osborn & Co., 2 quarter-casks wine Wahl Brothers, 1 bag glue stock: Cummings, 700 goods; Barnum Brothers, 11 cases toys and fancy goods; Lyon & Healy, 3 cases musical instru-ments; Metzler, Rothschild & Co., 3 cases pipes; Carson, Pirie. Scott & Co., 2 cases dry goods; William A. Olmstead, 1 case maps. Collection,

bu old No. 2 at 50c; 1, 300 bu new do at 40c; 1, 600 bu by sample at \$4561c on track. Total, 3, 900 bu. BARLKY—Was in little better request, the new crop future being firmer. Several orders were received for September, and the market rose 14c under small offerings and in consequence of reports of a violent storm in the North Old no. 2 or July sold at 484c, and the other grades were neglected. September opened at 60c and closed at 604c. Cash sales were reported of 5, 900 bu No. 2 at 404c.

Wheat—Sales 305, 000 bu at 83% 6844c for August and 814c for September.

Corn—60, 000 bu at 37% 637% of August and 37% of or September. or September. Mess pork—500 bris at \$9.40 for August.

Mess pork was quiet, with sales of 250 bris at \$9.40 or August.

Lard was steady, with sales of 250 tos at \$7.02% for representer. Lard was steady, with sales of 250 tos at \$7.02\(\frac{1}{2}\) for september. Sales 35.000 lbs winter at \$5.70\(.\frac{1}{2}\) for september made of 20,000 lbs winter at \$5.70\(.\frac{1}{2}\) for sales were made of 20,000 lbs short clears at 54c.

Wheat was quiet and steady, though stronger early fell sold at 84\(.\frac{1}{2}\) for sold at 84\(.\frac{1}{2}\) for sold at 85\(.\frac{1}{2}\) for sold at

Mess pork closed at \$9.37\\$698.40 cash, \$9.40\\$9.42\\$60 r August. and \$9.53\\$9.50\\$9.50 r September. Sales 500 bris at 94° for August and \$8.55 for September. Lard was steady at 58.50\\$9.50 for September. Lard was steady at 58.50\\$9.50 for September. Sales 7.02\\$7.02\\$7.05 for September. Sales 500 tos for September at \$7.00\\$7.05 were firm, with sales of 150,000 lbs at \$5.55 for August and \$5.67\\$6 for September. GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN-Was quiet and unchanged. We quote: Strictly green hurl. 54@6c; red tipped do, 4% @5c; green brush that will work itself. 416@52c; red BUILDING MATERIALS-Were in moderate de-Solution Maiskilals-were in moderate demand and generally steady: Common brick, \$4.756, 5.00; pressed brick, \$13.000815.00; lime, in bulk, 550 per bri; do in barrels, 750; Chicago Portland cement, \$2.5662.75 per bri; Utica, Akron, Buffalo, and Milwaukee cement, \$1.50; Louisville, \$1.75per bri; plastering hair, 200 per ba; Michigan stucco, \$1.5061.75 per bri. BUTTER—The market was quiet, the extreme heat

description of choice there was a pretty general willingness to conceae allittle. We again quote as fol-lows: Choice to faucy creamers, 10619c; good to choice dairy, 12615c; medium, 9611c; inferior to common, 5@8c.

BAGGING—Prices were firm all around, with grain BAGGING—Prices were firm all around, with grain bags active and advancing. Following are the quotations: Stark, 24c; Brighton A. 23\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; Lewiston. 21c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 19c; burlans, 4 and 5 bu, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)detec gunnies, single, 14\(\text{alice}\)detection (outlier, 2). CHEESE, Teamsing aginet. Buyers are moving very cautiously, and the volume of sales does not equal the current receipts, consequently the market is casy. CHEESE, Teamsing aginet. Buyers are moving very cautiously, and the volume of sales does not equal the current receipts, consequently the market is casy. CHEESE, teamsing aginet. Buyers are moving very cautiously, and the volume of sales does not equal the current receipts, consequently the market is casy. CHEESE, the sales aginet and the sales are all the sales are sales and the sales are sales and the sales are sales and the sales are sales are sales and the sales are sales are sales are sales and the sales are sales are sales are sales are sales and the sales are s

\$4.75 inmais offers, \$4.00.

EGGS-Were dull at 6627c, and candled lots now and then being more.

Were dull at 6627c, and candled lots now and then being more as a fair order business at previous quotations. We repeal our list: No. 1 whitefish, per 45-brl. \$3.0063c, 10c family whitefish, \$1.756d, 10c; trout, \$2.2062c, 30c; mackerel, extra. per 35-brl, \$13.0066, 10c; family whitefish, \$1.756d, 10c; trout, \$2.2062c, 30c; mackerel, extra. per 35-brl, \$13.006, 10c; No. 1 shore, \$10.006, 10c; extra mess, \$11.56; No. 1 bay, \$8.0068c, 50c; No. 2 shore, \$5-brl, \$7.0067c, 25; No. 2 bay, \$7.5068.00; large family do, new, \$5-brl, \$5.75c, No. 1 shore, kits, \$1.2061.90; No. 1 bay, kits, \$1.4061.50; do, medium, \$1.256d, 10c; large family dist, \$1.0061.10; George's codifish, extra. \$5.00 \$5.5c; commer-e-ford do, \$5.00; Labrador nerring, split, brls. \$5.756d, 0.5c; summer-e-ford do, \$5.00; Labrador nerring, split, brls. \$5.756d, 0.5c; secaled herring, \$10c; how, \$10c; smoked halibut, 768c; scaled herring, \$10c; how, \$10c; smoked halibut, 768c; scaled herring, \$10c; how, \$10c; tron first how a visible. Trade was sluggish, with prices weak and variable. We quote:

FORKION-Dates, \$660c; figs, layers, \$61.756d, 85; London layers, \$2.1062.20; loose, Muscatel, \$2.1062.15; Valencia, \$6856c; Carisina, layers, \$1.756d, 85; London layers, \$2.1062.20; loose, Muscatel, \$2.1062.15; Valencia, \$6856c; Carisina, layers, \$1.756d, 85; Carisina, \$6856c; Carisina, \$6000c; New York and Dossestic-Addition of the price of the p COMESTIC—Alden apples. 16@18c; New York and chiran, 4@49c; Southern, 28@39c; Ohio, 3ac; peaches, unpaired halves, 4@49c; do quaters, 39c; rasperries, 28@39c; pitted cherries, 25@24c. CITS—Filberts, 114@429c; almonds, Tarragona, 20c; French walnuts, 10@11c; Naples walnuts, 12.ac; Grenoble walnuts, 33@14c; Brazils, 54@6c; Texasans, 7a8c; River pecans, 6@64c; Wilmington pears, 49@5c; Tennessee do, 51@69c; Virginia do, 6@

11c, to dress 57 hs, with \$1 per head reduction. From arrivals since saturday exporters nave taken 1,960 st 9½ of 11c, to dress 5940 57 hs.

Shipments for the week, 3,440 qrs beef, 1,200 live cattle, 200 sheep, and 800 hogs.

SHEEP-Ricceipts 11,600, making 29, 200 for the week. against 22,100 last week. Market slow, and lower figures. 3½,655e for common to extra sheep; 5:665½ of for lambs: a car-load of picked Ohio wethers, 122 hs, reached \$5,60 per 100 hs.

SWINE-Receipts 7,200, making 22,800 for the week, against 27,000 last week: none offered; nominally quoted at 45:6649c.

RAST LIBERTY.

ed at 45@45c.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY. July 15.—CATTLE—Receipts since Friday last, 2.074 head of through and 807 local; total for week ending this day, 3,927 through and 2,123 local, against 1.75f through and 1,892 local for last week; supply liberal for yard sales; market active at last week's prices; 25 loads sold to-day, leaving only a few on hand, but pienty to agrive. week; supply liberal for yard sales; market active at last week's prices: 25 loads sold to-day, leaving only a few on hand, but plenty to arrive. Hoos-5.885 head; total for the week, 10,800, azalnst 8,445 last week; Yorkers, \$4.35@4.50; Philadelphias, \$4,9004.76. Feelpts, 2,400 head; total for the week, 8,200, against 5,920 lists week; selling at lagt week's prices; feeling not quite as good.

SHEEP-No receipts; nothing doing; fair butchers' in-quiry. BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. July 15.—CATTLE—Market dull, without serious change, quality coasidered; very best, 45-66 55-60: first quality, 45-64-460; medium, 32/44-560: ordinary, 25-630: most sales at 45-60: receipts, 2, 950; rales, 2, 090.

Hous—Market fairly active and unchanged at 55-66 65-60: receipts, 3, 721.

Sukky—Fairly active and lower at 36-40; receipts, 9, 853.

u. 853.

CINCINNATI. July 15.—Hogs—Active, firmer, and higher common, \$3.75,64.15; light, \$4.20,64.40; packing, \$4.4064.40; butchers', \$4.0064.70; receipts, \$25; shipments, 237.

The second secon LUMBER.

The offerings of cargoes were fair yesterday, and the market again active. The demand was chiefly local, and about 10 cargoes were taxen early at recent prices for most grades. About 25 loads were on the market. Piece stuff sold at \$8.25; common inch at \$8.0,060 10,00, and medium at \$10.50312.00. Lath were ateady at \$11.25, and shingles at \$1.8562.10. The offerings were mostly inch lumber, and included several lots of uppers and the better grades.

Sales: Cargo schr Major Ferry, from White Lake, 183,000 ft boards and strips, partly dry, at \$10.75; schr San Jacinto, from Collingwood, 270,000 ft dry common boards at \$8.75; schr Maggie Thompson, from White Lake, 100,000 ft select strips, dry, at \$18.50; 70,000 ft common mixed inch and 2 inch at \$8.05 and \$9.00; schr Leo, from Grand Elver, 103,000 ft strips and boards at \$13.25; schr Rache, from Muskegon, 170,000 ft solds.

unchanged. Rice firm. BUM-Steady: United, 834(@\$1.00; crude, 61/40;

BALTIMORE. July 14.—FLOUE—Quiet and steady; Western super at \$2.00g3.00; do extra, \$3.254.257 do family, \$4.50g5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western quiet and lower: No. 2 Western winter red. spot. sold at \$1.09; closed, offered at \$1.05, no bids; July \$1.02; August, 99%c; Sentember, \$1.00. Corn—Western duil and nominal; Western mixed, spot and July, 47%c; vayust, 47%c; September, 47%c; steamer, 43%c644c. Oats quiet and steady; Western white, 31c; do mixed, 23%c; Pennsylvania, 30G31c. kye nominal.

HAV—Firm; Pennsylvania prime, \$11.00g13.00.
PROVISIONS—Firm and quiet; pork, \$10.75. Bulk meats—Loue shoulders, 5%c; clear rb sides, 6%c. Haum—Lieliac. Clear rib sides, 6%c. Haum—Lieliac. Clear rib sides, 6%c. Haum—Lieliac. Clear rib sides, 6%c. Haum—Lieliac. Education Sc. Burran—Duil; good to choice Western, 9633c.
Patrolacu—Firm; refined at 16%c; crude. Sc. Burran—Duil; refined at 16%c; crude. Sc. Burran—Duil; refined at 16%c; crude. Sc. Burran—Duil; at 160 bris: wheat, 70,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu.
Supenways—Wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu.

COFFEE-Firm and quiet: file cargoes, 1362 fc.
Whisky-Quiet at \$1.08.
18xceipts-Flour, 2,700 bis; wheas, 70,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu.
Shipments-Wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu.
Shipments-Wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu.
New Orleans, July 15.
New Orleans, July 16.
Corn. Meal.—Strong and higher at \$2.5062.525; high grades, 55.5068, 60.
Grans-Corn quiet and firm at 44.50c. Oats firmer at 44.635c.
Corn. Meal.—Strong and higher at \$2.5062.55.
Hay-Market dull: prime, \$15.00; choice, \$14.00.
Provisions-Fork quiet and firm at 105cc. Jard quiet and steady; tierce, \$7.2567.75; kegs, \$5.008
\$75. Bulk meats searce and firm; shoulders quoted, \$76. Bulk meats searce and firm; shoulders, 30cc; clear-packd, 55c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 30cc; clear-packd, 55c.
Whisky-Steady; Western rectified, \$1.076.1.08.
Ghoosengles-Corner-Nothing doing, owing to scarcity of supplies. Sugarquiet; good common, 75cc; fair to fully fair, 746895c; prime, 84cc; yellow clarified, 85cc.
Molasses quiet but firm: common, 25cc; fair, 25c22cc; prime 54cc; yellow clarified, 85cc.
Bran-Good demand at 80cc.
PRILADELPHIA. Pa., duly 15. FLOTE-Market duli.

BRAN-Good demaid at 69c.

PHILADELPHIA. Pa., July 15.—FLOUR-Market dul;

Rubers, \$2.50(3).00; extras, \$3.0034.00.

GRAIN-Wheat dull and lower; red, \$1.00; amber,

\$1.00; white, old, \$1.1406.13. Coru weak; yellow,

48c; Oats quiet but firm; white Western, 336/34c;

mixed do, 316/32c; det and steady. Mess pork. \$10.000.

10.50. Lard steady; butchers, e96/27c.

Buttren-Steady; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 146/16c; Western reserve, 10

612c. 12c. EGGS—Quiet and steady; Western, 10611c. CHERSE—Market dull; Western choice, 767%c. PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady; reflued, 10%c;

Gurses—Market dull; Western enoice, 766746c.
Petroneum—Quiet and steady; refined, 1034c; crude, 1034c; 036c.
Whissy —Quiet and unchanged.
Recaipts—Flour, 980 brls; wheat, 7,500 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; cots, 7,600 bu.
St. Louis, July 15.—Corrox—Quiet and unchanged; middlings, 11c; sales, 13 bales; receipts, 86 bales; altiments, 308; stock, 2, 153.
PLOUE—Dull and unchanged.
Grain—Wheat insective and lower; No. 2 red fall, Grain—Wheat insective and slyes Exptember; No. 3 do, 6768559c bash; 888,846c, 841; No. 2 mixed, 34-cc cash; 3836a 3836c september. Oats firm and slow; 2546c cash; 3836a 3836c september. Grain—The Corn insective and lower; No. 2 mixed, 34-cc cash; 3836a 3836c september. Grain firm and slow; 2546c cash; 3836a 3836c september. Grain firm and slow; 2546c cash; 3836a 3836c september. Grain firm and slow; 2546c cash; 3836a 3836c september. Grain firm and slow; 2546c cash; 3836a 3836c september. Grain firm and slow; 2546c cash; 3836a 3836c september. Grain firm and slow; 2546c cash; 3836a 3836c september. Grain firm and slow; 3546c cash; 3836a 3836c september. Grain firm and slow; 3546c cash; 3836a 3836c september. Grain first the cash of the cash

in il. 1184c.

Flours-Neady: family, \$4.2565.50.

Grain-Wheat in good demand; new, 80604c. Corn in good demand at \$4.35c. Strong and higher, at 276,30c. Rye firmer at 55656c. Bariey dull and nominal.

Provisions-Pork in fair demand at \$6.75; held at \$10.00. Lard in good demand; and prices a shade high: \$10.00. Lard in good demand; shoulders, \$5.00; short ribs, \$5.70 cash: \$5.80 buver July; \$5.35 buyer August; short clear, \$6.00. Bacon firmer at \$5.50, \$6.25, and \$6.75.

WHIRKY-Steady: fair demand at \$1.05.

BUTTER-Steady and unchanged.

Linserd Oil-Steady at 31-53c.

WHIRKY-Steady at 31-53c.

TOLEDO. O. July 100LEDO.

TOLEDO. O. July 100LEDO.

TOLEDO, O. July 100LEDO.

TOLEDO, O. July 100LEDO.

August, 80%c; No. 1 red winter, \$1.10; No. 2 red winter, \$0.0 shot, 100.0 red winter, \$1.00; No. 3 red, new 40.0 856; July, \$26; August, 80%c; No. 3 red, new 40.0 856; July, \$26; August, 80%c; No. 3 red, new 40.0 856; July, \$26; August, 80%c; No. 3 red, new 40.0 856; No. 2 800; 40%c; No. 2 800; No. 3 red, new 40.0 80%c; No. 2 800; 40%c; August, 90%c; No. 2 80%c; No. 2 80%c; Marchitan-Bernard, 100 Bacterial Receivers-Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; coats, 4,000 bu; coa

COPTON.

GALVESTON, July 15.—COPTON — Quiets middling, 10%c; low middling, 10%c; good ordinary, 5%c; net receipts, 71 bales; sales, 32; stock, 3,022.

Monales, July 15.—Corron—Quiet: middling, 10%c; good ordinary, 5%c; net receipts, 50 bales; sales, 20; stock, 107; exports coastwise, 257.

Charlespon, July 15.—Corron—Oulet: middling. wise, 106.

Savanxan, July 15.—Cotton—Flam: middling. 10,

S-10c; low middling, 10%; good ordinary, 101-10c; net
receipts, 150 bales; sales, 50; stock, 983; exports coast-

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG. Pa., July 15.—PETROLEUM—Crude active; \$1.20 at Parker's; refined, 10%c, Philadelphia delivery.

OIL CITT, Pa., July 15.—PETROLEUM—Market opened firm; sales at 63%c; advanced to \$1.00%; declined to 90%c; closing steady at 90%c bid; shipments, 44,000; averaving 31,000; transculous, 300,000.

TURPENTINE.
WILNINGTON, July 15. - SPIRITS TURPENTINESteady at 2014c. DRY GOODS.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Record of Judgment

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago. — Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta. — Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CEICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-sa. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Randolpa.a.

Ransas City & Denver Fast Ex *12:30 p. m. *3:33 a. m. St. Louis, Springfield & Fexas *9:00 a. m. *7:55 p. m. Mobile & New Orleans Ex. ... 9:00 a. m. *7:55 p. m. *7:50 a. m. *7:50 a. m. *7:50 a. m. *7:70 a. m. *

All trains run via Milwankee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona ILLINOIS CENTRAL PAILEDAD.

Leave. | Arriv Mail (via Main and Air Line). 7:00 a. m. 9:55 p. m. Pay Express. 8:000 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 10:33 a. m. Atlantic Express (daily). 5:15 p. m. 9:800 a. m. 18:00 a. m. 18:00 a. m. 19:00 p. m. 19:45 a. m. 19:00 p. m. 19:00 p. m. 19:45 a. m. 19:00 p. m. 1

Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific flots.

RALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Paimer Home,
Grand Pacinc, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

| Leave. Arrive. | Arrive. | N. Y. & Boston Special Ex. | 9:00 m. m. | 7:40 p. m. | Atlantic Express, daily | 5:15 p. m. | 8:00 a. m. | Night Express. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 2 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | PITTISBURG, CINCINNAT & ST. LOUIS B. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot coraer of Clinton and Carroil-sis. West Side.

Depart. Arrive.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville. Columnus & East.
Day Express. 8:40 a m. 8:10 p. m.
Nigot Express. 8:00 p. m. \$ 7:30 a m.

KANKAKEE LINE. Depot foot of Lake-et and foot of Twenty-second at Depart. Arrive.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Depart. Arrive.

Louisville Day Express. 9:40 a. m. 8:00p. m.

Night Express. 8:00p. m. 7:700 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD
Depot, corner of Van Burea and sherman-sta. Tieze
Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive.

7:50 a.m. 7:55 p. m.
Omaha, Leaven-with & Atch Ex *10:30 a.m. 33:40 a.m.
Night Express. 100:00 a.m. 2 0:30 a.m.
Night Express. 100:00 a.m. 2 0:30 a.m.
All meals on the Omaha Express are served in diameters, at 75 cents each. CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD. "Danville Route."
Ticket Offices: 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot. Corner Camon and Carron-six.

Leave. Arrive.

Day Ma ... 4:20 p. m.
Nashvil l: ar cFlorida Express \$7:30 p. m. \$7:15 a. m.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

Dr. JAMES, PRIVATE DISPENSARY.

MATHEY with great success by the physicians of Para, New York, and Loscitles of all disconting. Prepared by CAPSULES and Loscitles and Loscitles of the CAPSULES and Loscitles of the CAPSULES and Loscitles of the CAPSULES and Los Dranges in the United States.

NO PAY! Dr. Kean, 173 South Clarkest. Chicage.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge on sechronic, nervous or special disease. Dr. J. Kesa is the major physician in the city who warrants cure or no pay.

PRESCRIPTION FREE. For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, wast of energy, etc., and the whole train of gloomy attendants. Any druggist has the ingredients, Addres D. JAULE a C., lab wast Sitta-st., Chalmath Onle

APPELLAT The Judges of the A posed of:
No. 49. Sea vs. Glover.
validity of the five-day r
again held illegal. The s
antor of: a note, and the
atthough by the terms of:
hid a right to declare the

THE C

by Judge

cisio

A Batch of Appe

An Intricate Case 1

inal Business,

failure to pay the inter-contract was only to pay to of the note, and that a time to charge him was per Court, however, held that was that described in the

isolaers individually, yet been when in chancery to and distribute its assets, to be derived from the instockholders, the judiadic cery was necessarily excit low decided correctly in from the prosecution of the judement would therefore 134. Beach vs. Jeffrey: 149. Clinton Wife-Clot affiriged.

141. Levy vs. Hoswell; costs.

The case of the Michigan pany, garnishee, vs. the C. Shore Railroad Company, Appelate Court, involved potant question as to trailroad company for caring line. It appeared it is the Chicago & Michigan L. Dany and William Minpole, Trustees. An out and served Central Railroad Company trial a judgment was rend ant for \$6,071. The garn its answer, denying all indicates, and claiming, on it Chicago & Michigan L. Michigan Law owed it \$124,986. Judgmedered against it on the cowed it \$124,986. Judgmedered against it on the Shore Company. The two the usual contract or agree loaded were transported save reloading when trail the other, and the Michigan Law. The Appellate Court, in the first question was win was liable to garnishment connecting line in unch act provided for summoniates when the creditor log any property, effects, defendant. The garnishment was lambed to garnishment was aimed Although those statu broad enough to call persons having any no of the debtor in their custom the light of which it wilsting of the legar their trails of their conscious cases many instances sach statu Varions considerations of in the light of which it wilsting the constant of the light of which it wilsting the constant of the light of which it wilsting the constant of the light of which it wilsting the constant of the light of which it wilsting the case of the constant of the light of which it wilsting the case of the case

harious considerations of in the light of which it wislature intended a much tion of the statute than would seem to import. Of the statute than would seem to import. France courts, Receivers, Truste ces in Aankruptey, and we long money or property und not be charged as garnism not allow such persons threated, as they would be defend garnishee-suits, a expense for the benefit of a railroad company, so for the proprietorship of its failroad company, so for the proprietorship of its a railroad company, so for the proprietorship of its a railroad company, which common carries it exercised was bound to receive and in question was allowed would be to seriously intation of freight by railroad company the conducting the carrying conducting the carrying conducting the carrying receives wither the contended for by the arailroad company an agailroad company with whose time connected. The commonly with whose time connected. The compelled to abandon company is and compelled to abandon company is a railroad company of the connected. The compelled to abandon company is and controlled to abandon company and a railroad company with whose time connected. The compelled to abandon company and compelled to abandon company and company with the compelled to abandon company and controlled to abandon company the twent third parties.

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Danville Route." lark st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot, Clinton and Carroll-sts. Leave. | Arrive. da Express § 7:30 p. m. § 7:15 a. m. RICH'S STEAMERS.

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TE DISPENSARY. ngton St., Chicago, III. James for the past 98 years has shood at ion. In. the treatment of all special and squire immediate attantion. A beak for who should marry? Why not? Only of who should marry? Why not? Only of the past of the pa

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th Clurk-st., Chiengo-or by mail, free of charge, on all rapedial diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the actty who warrants dures or no pay-

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with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and Lon-AYLUS perior to all prompt cure charges, rearis CAPSULES

GARNISHEEING RAILROADS.

The case of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, grapishee, vs. the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad Company, etc., also decided of the Apoelate Court, involved an interesting and important question as to the power to garnishee a railroad coupany, for cars received of a connecting line. It subcard from the facts that A. D. Loomis brought suit in the Superior Court against the Caicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad Company pany and william Minot and J. Lewis Stackpole. Trusters. An attachment was sued out and served on the Michigan Central Railroad Coupany as garnishee, and on trud a judgment was rendered against the defendant for \$6,071. The garnishee appeared and filed its answer, denying all independences to the defendants, and claiming, on the other hand, that the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad Company owed it \$124,886. Judgment was, however, rendered against it on the soic ground that it had in its possession certain cars belonging to the Lake Shore Romany. The two roads in question had he usual contract or agreement by which cars when loaded were transported over both lines so as to save reloading when transferred from one road to the other, and the Michigan Central at the time of the other and the Michigan Central at the time of the present suit and several hundred box and flat cars belonging to the Lake Shore Road.

The Appeliate court, in decedime the case, said the first question was mentioned as garnishees all persons the credit of the garnishment was garnishees all persons having any property, effects, or restate of the debtor in their custody, power, or control, the said of the debtor in their custody, power, or control, the said of the debtor in their custody, power, or control, the said persons having any property, effects, or estate of the debtor in their custody, power, or control, the said persons having any property, effects, or cestate of the debtor in their custody, power, or control, the case of the control of the said the said the said the said the

proceedings only gave a garnishee the power to set off any demands to the same extent as though no garnishee proceedings had been begun. In the present instance the Michigan Central Road would not have seized the cars of the Lake Shore Road and applied them in payment of its debt before garnishee proceedings were commenced, and if it could not before it could not afterward.

On 'still another ground the garnishee proceedings must fail. The property in the cars was in Trustees' hands for the benefit of the bondhoiders, and the Trustees had only a naked title, so that the plaintiff before being entitled to relief against the garnishee would be first obliged by bill in equity to have the trusts ascertained and adminishered. The case would therefore be reversed and remanded. THE COURTS. A Batch of Appellate Court Decisions. An Intricate Case Finally Disposed of by Judge Blodgett. Record of Judgments, New Suits, Criminal Business, and Bankrupt-

cies.

APPELLATE COURT.

No. 49. Ses vs. Glover. This case turned on the

remanded.
123. Witkowsky vs. Deckert; reversed and re-

affirmed.

141. Levy vs. Hoswell; dismissed at appellant's costs.

JUDGE BLODGETT.

JUDGE BLODGETT.

Judge Blodgett yesterday morning decided the case of Rogers vs. W. F. Durant, a very intricate case, and involving the consideration of a large amount of testimony. This was a bill if equity to recover on certain notes executed by the firm of J. W. Davis & Associates, of which it was failmed Durant was a member. The suit was by bill it equity instead of at common law, because the notes to recover the amount of which suit was brought had been lost. It seems that in 1807 J. W. Davis & Associates made a contract with the Trustees of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to furnish 1,000,000 ties, and this was successfully carried out. Davis then associated with him one or two others under the same name of J. W. Davis & Associates, and make a new contract with the same Company furnishing some more ties. The paper on which sait was brought was given in the course of the execution of this second contract,—that is, after Nov. 30, 1888, when the first, or, as it was called, the million the contract, was completed.

Two defenses were made; first, "that the action should have been brought at law instead of equity; and, second, that the defendant was not a member of this second firm of J. W. Davis & Associates. Judge Blodgett soid that the tendency of the law in later years, since the adoption of the ruie of allowing parties to a case to testify, had been toward allowing courts of hav to retain jurisdiction in the present class of cases. There was no need of a bill to search the conscience of a debtor when he could be put on the stand at once. Moreover, it had not sufficiently been shown that the octes had been lost. Although, therefore, the bill might be dismissed on tecunical grounds, he preferred to decide it on its merits. He did not think the proof showed that Durant was a member of the second firm of J. W. Davis & Associates. The burden of proof was on the coupjainant, and he had not made out a case. The bill would therefore be dismissed for want of equity. A BATCH OF DECISIONS.

The Judges of the Appellate Court have been steady engaged the last week, and yesterday they not and announced opinions in the following mass. They have now only thirteen cases undiscusses. No. 49. Sea vs. Glover. This case turned on the validity of the five-day rule, which the Judges aris held illegal. The suit was against a guarant of a note, and the point was made that athough by the terms of the instrument the holder had a right to declare the whole amount due for failure to pay the interest, yet the guarantor's contract was only to pay the principal at maturity of the note, and that a suit brought before that

other pote, and that a suit brought before that time to charge him was premature. The Appellate Court, however, held that the guarantor's contract was that described in the note, and if the note allowed the holder to declare the principal due before maturity, the guarantor was bound. The independent of the Court below was, however, research the court below was, however, research the court below was, however, research the principal of the court below was, however, research the present and the defunct Equitable Instance Company. This Company was organized under a special law in 1861, and the sat was to enforce his personal liability as provided in the General law of 1869, There was a reservation in the charter of the bower to amend the charter, and the only question was as to whether the set of 1869 by its terms applied to the case of the present Company.

GENERAL NEWS.

Rosamund H. Wesley yesterday filed a bill gainst John Wesley asking for a divorce on the round of cruelty.

Judge Blodgett will deliver a decision this morning in the case of the Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Ingersoll and others.

Judge Jameson will be in Court next Saturday.

Judge Booth was in Court yesterday, but will not be in again until further notice. Judge Williams will be in Court once this week before leaving on his vacation tour.

ion in the charter of the bower to amend the easter, and the only question was as to whether the set of 1869 by its terms applied to the case of the present Company.

The Appellate Court held it did not. There was smanfost conflict between the sixth section of the charter and the sixteenth section of the General Insurance law. The former provided that only a part of the subscription need be paid in cash, the latter that all subscribers should be liable until all the stock was paid in. The Company was organized on the principle of using its stock subscription to ce secured by the subscribers to the satisfaction of the Directors insued of being paid in in cash. Sec. 19 of using its stock subscription to ce secured by the subscribers to the satisfaction of the Directors insued of being paid in in cash. Sec. 19 of using its account of the satisfaction of the Company, so that by the express terms of Sec. 19 the provision of the act of 1859 did not apply to that Company. Such being the case, the defendant in corner was not hable under the act of 1869, and the judgment of the Court below, being in favor of the defendant, would be affirmed.

61. Wetchinger vs. Sprance; affirmed. In this and the preceding cases Judge Balley delivered oral opinions, giving the reasons for the affirmance of the court below. Judge-Bailey, in deciding the case, Said the only question was as to the applicability of the General law of 1869 to the Commany was organized in 1865 under a special charter. The planniff in error recovered judgment in the court below. Judge-Bailey, in deciding the case, said the only question was as to the applicability of the General law made the stockholders of any company liable under certain conditions, and Sec. 19 brought under the law all insurance companies therefore created. It was only necessary to consider whether the legislature had power to so amend the charter as to impose a personal liability on the coporators. No such individual liability on the coporators. No such individual liability on the coporator Charles C. Hastings, for the use of himself and of the United States, began a suit yesterday to re-

of the United States, began a sait yesterday to recover \$50,000 from Charles G. Akram, for sileged violat on of the Patent laws.

Joseph Burnett filed a bill against Henry Sweet to prevent him from infringing his trade-mark of "Burnett's Cocogine."

Albert Friedley, a dealer in tinners' stock, hardware, and agricultura: implements at Lemont, went into bankraptey yesterday. His preferred deois are \$50, the unsecured \$5,179, besides a liability of \$761 on bills discounted. The assets are lands. \$50; bills and notes, \$445; stock in trade, \$1,000; baggy and wagon, \$20; office fixtures, etc., \$104; and open accounts, \$1,000.

Hen Gehring also went in owing \$32,860, but having no assets.

A composition meeting will be held July 30 in the case of Adolph Kleinert.

George W. Campoeli was yesterday appointed Assignee of Douglas S. Taylor, Bradford Hancock of Peter J. Van Sivck, Oswell A. Bogue of Belden F. Culver, William H. Bryan of Charlotte H. A. Goodrage. Goodridge.

A first dividend of 10 per cent was declared yesterday in the case of Campbell & White.

In the matter of Seften H. Gorham the proposal for composition was withdrawn, and William W. Phelos was appointed Assignee under a bond for \$25,000.

missed.

65. Mitchell vs. McNab; revised and remanded.

76. Coates vs. Cunningham; affirmed. ©

132. Michigan Central Railroad Company vs.
Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad Company; reversed and remanded.

102. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs.
Maher; affirmed.

105. Bartlett vs. Boland; affirmed.

117. DePuie vs. McCansland; reversed and
messaded. Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. for George W. Huntoon, Jr., and William Gamble, for Andrew D. Hall, for E. A. Thomas, and for Henry C. Cly-The first dividend meeting of Maximilian J. Light

The first dividend meeting of Maximilian J. Light is set for 2 p. m. to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

John W. Caswell, for the use of J. K. Russell, brought suit for \$3,000 against Nelson L. Lutz.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Elizabeth Scrafield began an action in trespass against Henry Best, Perry A. Hull, and E. J. Fellows, claiming \$5,000 damages.

Bartholomew Waish, administrator of the estate of John O'Connors, deceased, began a suit in attachment for \$1,000 against Mary Burke.

Constance C. Weber sued Axel Lindle for \$2,000 damages.

Matnew Ash commenced an action in trespass remanded.

123. Witkowsky vs. Deckert; reversed and remanded.

124. Race vs. Richwaldt; affirmed.

125. Wincock vs. Turpin: affirmed. Judge Balley delivered orally the reasons for the affirmance. This unvolved the right of individual creditors to sue the stockholders of the Fidelity Savings Bank. A bill was filed by the Receiver to prevent the prosecution of such suits, and Judge Bloors granted an injunction. Judge Balley, in seciding the case, said it had recently been held by the Supreme Court that the individual inability of the stockholders of a corporation was to the creditors, and that actions at law might be maintained by such creditors against the stockholders severally. Such liability was not properly an asset of the company, yet under the broad powers of a court of chancery such a court was vested with power not merely to administer upon and distribute the assets of an insolvent corporation, but also to collect from the steekholders the individual liability for the debts of the corporation, and distribute the same in payment of the debts. While the creditors had a right before chancery obtained jurisdiction of the seats to bring their sulls at law against the stockbolders individually, yet after proceedings had been taken in chancery to wind up the corporation and distribute its assets, and to collect the fund to be derived from the individual liability of the stockholders, the jurisdiction of a court of chancery was necessarily exclusive, and the Court below decided correctly in restraining the creditors from the prosecution of their suns and law. The judement would therefore be affirmed.

144. Beach vs. Jeffrey; reversed and remanded.

145. Clinton Wife-Cloth Company vs. Gardner; affirmed.

Constance C. Weber sued Axel Lindle for \$2,000 damages.

Mainew Ash commenced an action in trespass against C. W. and E. Pardridge and C. J. Stokes, laying damages at \$10,000.

E. A. Warfield, Receiver, sued Thomas O'Connell and W. Scott Walton for \$1,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The trial of William Carey for the murder of his bacher-in-law, Hegwein, was to have begun yesterday morning in the Criminal Court. At the opening of the court, however, an aridavit was presented from the prisoner, stating that he had been unable to procure counsel by reason of a lack of funds, but that he had hopes of inducing an uncle residing in Ohio to advance the necessary amount to procure the services of an aftorney. He desired to have a continuance until the next term, but Judge Rogers decided to allow his until the 30th inst.

The case of the murderer, Vilinger, came before the court for a few minutes, the attorney for the accused stating that affidavits would be presented showing his client's insanity. Judge Rogers said that such affidavits might be brought in this morning for the consideration of the Court.

Judge Rogers also heard excusses of jurors. One young man feared to serve, as it might cost him his position. Judge Rogers thereupon very emphasically declared that, if any person on the jury was discharged for the reason given above, he would immediately cause the arrest of the employer, impose a heavy fine, and send him to fall for contempt of court.

PROBATE COURT.

An order of adjudication was made in the estate

of court.

PROBATE COURT.

An order of adjudication was made in the estate of W. F. Coolbaugh, but no claims were filed.

In the estate of Amos S. Sceley letters were granted to Laura Seeley under bond for \$300,000. The will was admitted to probate some months ago, but it was not until yesterday that sufficient pondsmen could be secured. SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Homer Stone vs. August, John, and William Knoke and William Jiendke, S. 636.—I homes Stough, use, etc., vs. Joseph A. Woodburg and Peter A. Abel, \$4, 529, 35.—A. M. McKay vs. Sheldon Graves, \$253, 80.

CITY SCHOOL-TAX.

Its Legality Sustained by Judge Loomis. Yesterday morning Judge Loomis, in the County Court, overruled the objections made to the legality of the school-tax levied by the

Council for 1877. He said:

The objection is made to the city tax that it

therefore, does not come within the limits of the second power enumerated in Sec. 62, to-wit: "to appropriate money for corporate purposes only, and provide for payment of debts and expenses of the corporation."

It is true the act under which the city is now incorporated does not specifically mention the subject of schools within the enumeration of powers conferred, and if, as urged by objector's counsel, the maintenance of public schools is not a legitimate corporate purpose, then the old charter was in this respect, perhaps, in conflict with the new, and the action of the Council in appropriating money and levying a tax for school purposes lilegal, because a municipal corporation has no inherent power to levy taxes. It can only levy such as are authorized by law. It possesses no powers except those expressly granted or necessarily implied from, or incidental to, such as are expressed or granted.

BUT IT MUST BE REMMINERED

that immemorial custom, which tactily or expressly has been incorporated in the State Constitution, has made municipal corporations a part of the general machinery of the State Government, and in their case the State does little beyond prescribing rules of limitation, within which, for local or corporate purpose, the power to tax is left to them to be used at their discretion. And, as is said in the case of the Water Commissioners vs. East Saginaw, 33, Mich. 164, "the determination of the Common Council of a city as to what should be levied for city purposes will not be interfered with by the courts except for imperative reasons." It cannot be denied but that Sec. 62 of the General act, under which the city is now incorporated, confers upon it the bower to control the finances and property of the corporation, and to appropriate money and levy and collect taxes for corporate purposes (see also Sec. 111), and the conclusion is, therefore, irresistible that, if the maintenance of public schools is a corporate purpose, then that part of the old city charter relating thereto is not in conflict

perity, to the development of its strength and resources, but even to the very maintenance of its existence.

This question, however, is not an open one, for the courts of last resort in many of the States have decided that public education is a corporate purpose. See Vanover vs. The Justices, 27 Georgia, 354; Commissioners of Schools vs. Commissioners of Alleghety County, 20 Md., 449; Burr vs. City of Carbondale, 76 Ill., 455. See also, as to what is a corporate purpose, Taylor vs. Thompson. 42 Ili., 9. The case in 20 Md. is, in the Court's opinion, on all fours with this one.

THERE IS ANOTHER QUESTION.

It has been said that the clause of the School act which has reference to the appointment of a Board of Education in cities having populations exceeding 100,000 was local legislation, and, therefore, unconstitutional and void. I don't think it necessarily involved in the question which is presented here. It is true that the City of Chicago, by virtue of the provisions in the old charter, which I think are not repealed, has control of the property and of the legving of taxes for school purposes. That is that the City of Chicago, by virtue of the provisions in the old charter, which I think are not repealed, has control of the property and of the levying of taxes for school purposes. That is the only question which is really presented to this Court, and I will say further, and incidentally, that I don't believe that this statute is unconstitutional. At least this Court, would be very chary in pronouncing upon that question, because our courts of last resort have always said that where there was any doubt about the constitutionality of a legislative enactment the Court should not disturb it. Certainly, a court which is not of the last resort would not attempt to do so. I take it that this does not fall within the rule laid down in the Devine case, and other cases quoted, because Sec. So of this General School act, which has provided for a system of public schools throughout the State, simply provides how the act shall be administered in different parts of the State according to population, the same as the act regarding fees, which provides that in counties of certain population they shall be divided into classes according to population. This School act provides simply that in counties and towns generally the control of the school shall be under a Board of Trustees. Then there is a provision that in towns or cities having a population of over 2,000 there shall be a Board of Education of a certain number of members, and, in cities having a population exceeding 100,000, the Board of Education shall contain a certain other number, fifteen, and to my mind this does not fall within the restriction laid down in these cases presented by counsel. However, I do not think the

the restriction laid down in these cases presented by counsel. However, I do not think the question necessarily comes before the Court. The opinion of the Court, therefore, is, that, this being a corporate purpose for which these taxes are levied, the power exists in the City of Chicago to levy this tax, and the objection is not well taken. The objection is therefore overruled.

only two further objections only two further objections were considered during the day, and both were taken under advisement, and will be decided this morning at 9:30 o'clock. One was by S. R. Herford to the insertion of assessments for previous years where judgment had been refused in the application for judgment. The other was from School District No. 2. Hyde Park, being that the certificate of the levy of \$20,000 for school purposes, last year had been signed by C. M. Hardy and T. W. Potter "by Hardy" as School Directors, etc. It was claimed by the attorneys for the objector that, inasmuch as there were three Directors, the certificates should have been signed by all of them, and that the signing of it by one was illegal and void, and hence the certificate did not meet the requirements of the statutes in such cases. The attorneys for the county took the contrary view, and both sides were heard at great length.

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ter, but never heard who did it; it couldn't have been the Whip, as he was in his tepec at the time when it occurred; never heard the Whip say he did it.—why should he, when he didn't have anything to do with it? Oh, no, he couldn't have wanted to kill a white man because of his child's death, for he felt grateful to the whites for their attentions at he time of the burish. Thus testified White Robe, the Whip's brother, White Robe's wife, and Whip's aunt. Then Whip's surviving wife was called,—the White Buffalo Cow,—a gay young squaw, who rushed upon the stand, and raised both hands, to be sworn, in a bold, defant way, to indicate courage. The question of her admissibility to testify first arising, she swore that, when she married the White, he was a widower, his other wife dead, and he free to marry again. The others only corroborated her story. Yet, hast September, all the witnesses, herself included, had told the Grand Jury that she was one of Whip's wives at the time, he having two, dwelling in the same tepec together. It was no use. The United States-Attorney labored hard, and the Court gave targe latitude to his questioning; but the witnesses minitained their new theory of the case throughout, and told it with all the harmonious ingenuity of a whrewd criminal lawyer. There was no hook anywhere; there was no admission to defendant's prejudice. The case, of course, went to the jury without any summing up, on the Judge's instruction to find for the defendant, which was done without leaving their seats. Yet that jury believed, the audience believed, and the counsel for defense, I suspect, believed too, that the witnesses licd, and that the defendant, which was done without leaving their seats. Yet that jury believed, the audience believed, and the counsel for defense, I suspect, believed too, that the witnesses held, and that the defendant, which was a darked, and the counsel for defense, I suspect, believed too, that the witnesses have a summing the hard of the large for help of the summing the summing the s

from here, and promise to protect us from Indian incursions through the summer. So people may come and settle in confidence, while land is pienty and cheap.

TRAMPS.

A Question Which Is Becoming a Very Serious One in the West.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., July 18.—The tramp ques-

tion is becoming serious, and every day adds to the difficulty of its solution. Hitherto the tramps have traveled singly or in small squads. This year they come in buttalions.

For several years, the Grangers throughout the West have antagonized railroads, and denounced them as oppressors of the poor laboring men. In the troubles and strikes last year. strikers and against the railroad companies. The strikers and their friends were not long in finding this out, and hence this year we find these idle men bundled together and moving West. Emboldened with success, they become fearless, and start with the determination to live on the country, according to the Communistic idea that the world owes them a living. They visit small towns, and terrorize the citizens into a ready compliance with their demands for food; and, it opportunity offers, do not hesitate to rob. They

this morning at 9:30 o'clock. One was by S. R. Herford to the insertion of assessments for previous from School District No. 2. Hyde Park, being that the certificate of the levy of \$20,000 for school purposes last year had been 'signed by C. M. Hardy and T. W. Potter 'by Hardy' as School Directors, the certificates should have been signed by all of them, and that the signing of it by one was illegal and void, and hence the centificate did not meet the requirements of the statutes in such cases. The attorneys for the county took the contrary view, and both suces were heard at great length.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Trial of an Indian for Murder—The Canvass for Delegate in Congress.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

RAPID CITY, D. T., July 9.—The United States Court-glosed a four weeks' term here last week. The Grand Jury was in session a great part of the term, and several bills were found. A number of winnesses were brought here from the river, and some time was spent in investigating the alleged crookedness of Government officials at the Cheyenne Agency; but, if any indictiments were found, they have not been made public. The usual number were brought in for violations of the Revenue law, and a new batch set for next term, in September. Probably the most interesting trial of the term was that of the Indian, E-Chapsen-tae (the Whip), for the murch and the provention of the term, with the Cheyenne Agency; but, if any indictiments were found, they have not been made public. The usual number were brought in for violations of the Revenue law, and a new batch set for next term, in September. Probably the most interesting trial of the term was that of the Indian, E-Chapsen-tae (the Whip), for the murch and the provided and the provid

six months. The Legislature of this State has provided that they may be made to work with ball and chain on the highways or poor-farms; but the law is a deaff letter.

The most disgraceful thing in the history of American politics is the fact that the Greenback party is pandering to this horde of tramps, and using them as political capital.

In several towns along the railroads citizens are oganizing into a military constabulary force, to protect themselves and the railroads against tramps; and arms have been furnished by the State.

The Governor is kept fully advised of matters throughout the State, and is prepared to act with promptness as necessity requires.

HAWKEYS.

MARINE NEWS.

A TUG WAR INAUGURATED.

It is very likely that a tug war will be inaugurated fo-day, for the two organizations known as the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company and the Union Towing Association have, it is understood, entered into a compact whereby vessel-owners who do not give them their towing will be charged full tariff rates, while those who do will get the usual 30 per cent off the schedule rates, thus reviving what is known among tug-men as the "black-ball system," which was crushed out in 1871, and which caused the organization of one of the above-named Associations. The independent tug-men in the flarbor take it that the agreement between the Associations means a competitive war that is designed to freeze them out, and propose to meet their opponents by reducing the tariff still further. There are in the Independent Line thirteen of the best tugs, as a whole, on the river, and those, with a number of wild tug, will tow vessels in or out at 50 per cent off the schedule in use by all the other tugmen in the port, and when a vessel-owner gives them his towing both in and out 60 per cent will be allowed. The tags of the Associations number thirty-three, and their managers will probably give vessel-owners to understand that the new arrangement commences to-day, and unless they give them their round-trip towing no reduction will be allowed from the towing in the further than the strongly opposed to the black-ball system.

The reduced rates will be cheerful intelligence to those in the lumber trade, and especially to the owners and masters of small vessels who have had to divide their freight money equally with the tug-men. A TUG WAR INAUGURATED.

te divide their freight money equally with the tugnien.

There is not much doing in the way of towing at
the present time, but there is enough to set the
ball in motion and make a lively ing war,
the result of which will be watched
with interest. The independent tugs
have the buige on the Associations
because of their greater reduced rates, which vessel-owners will not lose sight of for a moment
these times. Capts. Deane and Warner have
charge of the Independent Lins tugs, Capt. Higgie manages the V. O. T. boats, and Capt. John
Crawford the U. T. A. tugs. About fifty tugs are
in commission.

LOCAL INSPECTORS IN TROUBLE.

LOCAL INSPECTORS IN TROUBLE, Yesterday's Detroit Post and Tribune contained the following:

A letter was received at the office of Supervising Inspector Cooke yesterday, stating that Local Inspectors. Freeman and Fitzgrand, of Marquette, had resigned their positions, and convening the Board of Designators, consisting of the United States Judge for the district lacluding Mighigan, the Collector of Customs of Marquette, and Supervising Inspector, Cooke, to select successors to the places. It was to investigate charges against these gentlemen that Lant. Cooke went to Marquette some two or three weeks since, and upon his report their removal was decided upon, but they anticipated the latter step by resigning. From what can be learned of the troubles, the inspectors in question have allowed excursion steamers to carry beyond their complement of passengers. It further appears that in some which is from the interested in the boats. The letter, which is from the interested in the boats. The letter, which is from the consistency of the control of the control of the control of the control of the section of the sectors of the vessels subjected to the penalties provided by law for such violations, and I shall depend upon your energy to see that these instructions are fully carried out. An example made of these parties will convince others who may contemplate infractions of the law; that the way contemplate infractions of the law; that the ministrators thereof are firm in their determination to prosecute every case that is brought to their attention. The officers of the service owes a duty to the public in these matters which must be performed in such a manner as will convince the latter that the Steamboat laws really are what they purport to be, namely, the protection of the lives of persons on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam."

As Mr. Cooke is out of the city at the present time, no astion in the premises can be taken until he returns

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 15.—Charters—Coal from Buffalo to Chicago at 30c; Ashtabula to Chicago, 275/e; bulk salt from Buffalo to Milwankee, 30c; cement to Detroit, 40c per bri free on board; par-ing-stone to Cleveland at \$1.50 per cord free; sundries to Mud Lake, 65c free on board; lumber sundries to Mud Lake, 65c free on board; lumber from Oscoda to Chicago at \$1.50 on rall; sand to Mud Lake at 65c free on board; and lumber from Alpena to Chicago at \$1.00 per thousand.

Clearances for forty-eight hours ending at 8 p. m.: Props Arctic, merchandise; Hancock and Commodore, merchandise; Newburg, merchandise; Cuba, merchandise; Swallow, Chicago; Delaware, Milwaukee; stmr Alaska, Put-in-Bay; schr Three Brothers, Chicago; Danube, Tawas.

Vessels passing Port Colborne lock for twenty-

cago: barres Dashing Wave and Grace Whitney, Cancago: Danube, Tawas.

Vessels passing Fort Colborne lock for twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m., 13th: Westward—Props Lake Michigan, Hamilton to Toledo: Africa, Montreal to Toledo: Oswegatchie, Ogdensburg to Chicago: bark Huron. Toronto to Ashtaoula: London, Kingston to Toledo: Montmoreney, Charlotte to Chicago: schrs Flora Carveth, Toronto to Fairport; Riverside, Toronto to Buffalo: W. Rhoades, Oswego to Black River; Mont Blane, Charlotte to Chicago; Nassau, Fairport to Chicago; Sam Blood, Oswego to Toledo; Brookiyn, Kingston to Sheboygan.

Eastward—Props Acadia, Toledo to Montreai; City of Concord, Chicago to Ogdensburg: barks Craftsman, Ashtabula to Toronto; St. Louis, Black River to Toronto: schr Queen of the Lakes, Black River to Toronto: schr Queen of the Lakes, Black River to Toronto: schr Queen of the Lakes, Black River to Toronto: schr Queen of the Lakes, Black

Recial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Recial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Pont Huron, Mich., July 15.—Down—Props Atlantic, Sovereign, St. Albans, Victoria, Sheidon, Colorado, Alpena and barges, D. M. Wilson and consorts, Vulcan and raft, Superior and consort, Jarvis Lord and consort; schre Pride of America, Sophia Minch. John O'Neil, Maria Martin, Ernes Hyde, James Norris, Canada, Sligo.

Up—Props Cuba. D. W. Powers, Delaware, Nahant, Oswego and barges, Fietcher and consort, Mary Jarceki and consort, Theorem and Consort, Mary Jarceki and consort, T. Rose and barges; schresarah Jane, G. H. Warrington, C. K. Nims, Bolivia, T. Hewland, Mary Battle, J. H. Breck, Bismarck, Florida, Flora H. Hine, J. Prelter, E. A. May.

Wind—South, gentle: weather fine.

Mr. George Brockway's tings Crusader and Gladdator have been laid up at Saraia beyond the reach of their creditors. It was apprehended that they would be seized, as both are heavily in debt, and this course was pursued to avoid seizure. The tag Moffat, which has been stationed at the Strais, is also expected on the Canadian side. The PORT HURON.

they would be seized, as both are heavily in debt, and this course was pursued to avoid seizure. The tug Moffat, which has been stationed at the Straits, is also expected on the Canadian side. The Crusader went over Sunday evening. The Gladiator arrived up with six vessels this evening, and when a short distance below this city rave her tow to the tug Quayle, and started for Canadian waters, evidently intent on keeping away from the Deputy Marshal. The Quayle towed her vessels outside. It is not probable that either of these tugs will do any more towing for some time. The owner of these tugs is in a position to dictafe terms to his creditors, who were intent upon gaining a settlement, and tried to have him transfer the boats in question. One of our banking institutions is largely interested as a creditor.

SAGINAW VALLEY COMMERCE. The following were the snipments from East Saginaw last week:

LAKE FREIGHTS. Grain freights were quiet and unchanged yester-day. Room was taken, most of it Saturday even-ing. for 162,000 bu corn and 70,000 bu wheat. To ing. for 162,090 be corn and 70,000 bn wheat. To Kingston, schr Comanche, and to Oswego, schr M. Lyons, both corn at 4c. To Buffslo, schr L. A. Law. corn at 1½c, and prop Arabia, corn and wheat, Portage, part load wheat, through. The prop Fairbank was taken for wheat at 1½c and corn at 1½c to Buffslo in the afternoon. The schr White Cloud was chartered yesterday to carry wood from Traverse to Chicago, at 31. 40 per cord.

The schr Clara Parker brings lumber from Aipena to this port at 31 per 1,000 feet.

BARGE SUNK. Bactol Dispatch to The Tribune.

LaCnosez, Wis., July 15:-The stmr Josie, with five loaded barges, in attempting to make a landing at the elevator here during a heavy stosm last night, was forced upon the piling. One barge was wrecked, and 2,500 bu wheat wet. Insured. CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

Opecial Dispatch to Tell Thomas.

CLEVELAND, O., July 15.—Schr Fred, A. Morse, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukes, at 35c; schrs L. C. Woodruff and W. H. Vanderbilt, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, at 60c.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tolbuna.

ERIE, Pa., July 15.—Arrivals—Schr Levi Rawson, Marquette; stmr Nyacz, Duluth; prop Alice Strong, Cleveland; prop Cormorant, Marquette.

Departures—Schr A. B. Moore, 1, 525 tons of coal; schr R. B. Hayes, 1, 300 tons of coal; prop D. Ballentine, 1, 100 tons of coal; prop Anteloge,

600 tons of coal, all for Chicago; prep (

MARQUETTE.

Special Disputch to The Bribuna

Marquetts, Mich., July 15.—Arrived—Propa

8. Chamberlain, E. B. Hale; schrs Exile, Lafayette Brown, William B. Ogden; John Martin, Alv. Bradlem.

Cleared—Props Havans, E. B. Hale; schrs Heiens, Alva Bradley, James C. Harrison.

Passed up—Props St. Louis, Winslow, J. L. Hard.

Passed down-Props India, City of Duluth. THE CANAL.

THE CANAL.

Bridgeport, July 15. - Arrivals—Prop Mohawk
Belle, Kankakee feeder, 2,900 bu corn; prop
Peerless, Ottawa, 5,000 bu esta, 1,000 bu corn;
Tempest. Ottawa, 6,200 bu corn; Brilliant, Morris, 4,800 bu corn; Belte France, Morris, 6,000
bu corn; prop Fearless, Morris, 4,000 bu corn.
Cleared—First National, Joilet, 88, 636 ft lumber, 15,000 lath; prop Montauk, Lockport, 3,707
bu wheat; Shamrock, Ottawa, 2,275 posts, 25,000
shingles; prop Welcome, Henry, 50,000 shingles.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribung.

MILWAUKEE. July 15.—Grain freights are quiet NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The excursion boats did a good business again resterday.

The schr Racine goes into Miller Bros', dry-dock

to-day for repairs.

There were about twesty cargoes at the Lumb

schooners in tow, and they brought them a long distance.

That long-predicted tug war has commenced, and vessel-owners are correspondingly hap py.

Lake Superior is a long way to go, from Chicago, to get cobble-stones for our street-railways, but the schooners do it nevertheless. The John Wesley and Abbie L. Andrews have lately brought down such cargoes.

ley and Abbie L. Andrews have lately brought down such cargoes.

ELSEWHERE.

Bay City tugmen are endeavoring to establish a uniform towing tariff.

The estimated value of vessel property put on Lake Eric this season is sabout \$800, 000.

Milwankee sent 242, 557 but of wheat, 26,000 bu of corn, and 7,500 bu of rye to Lower Lake ports last weeks. and 7,500 bu of rys to Lower Lake ports last weeks.

At Marine City the following ressels are in ordinary: Prop Mary Mills: steam barges Bay City, Germania, Salina, Mary Pringle, and Wm. Cowle; barges Tailor, T. G. Lester, Reindeer, G. W. Bissell, and S. Gardner.

The Union Steamboat Company & going to lay the keel for a new propeller at the Union Dry-Docks, in Buffalo, at once. The vessel is to be a counterpart of the Avon, and is intended for freight.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual sail-ings at this port for the past twenty-four hours

ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Schr T. T. Avery, Manistee, lumber, Clark street.

Prop Wm. Crippen, Manistee, lumber, Clark street.

Schr T. O. Thayer, Manistee, Lumber, Clark street.

Schr T. O. Thayer, Manistee, Lumber, Clark street.

Prop Mesenger, Benton, sundries. State street.

Prop Octon, Montreal, sundries, Adams street.

Prop City of Toole, White Lake, Lumber, Folk street.

Prop City of Toole, White Lake, Lumber, Folk street.

Prop Michael Grob, Munkegon, Lumber, Twelfthet.

Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries, Adams street.

Schr Trio, Grand Haven, ties, Wan Buren street.

Schr Normad, Grand Haven, barg, Chicago avenue, Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Point St. Ignace, lumber, Sampson Sip.

Schr Mernadd, Grand Haven, barg, Chicago avenue, Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Point St. Ignace, lumber, Market.

Schr Fleetwing, Buffalo, coal, Eric street, Schr Schrist, Luff, Snebeygan, lumber, Market, Schr Trinidad, Oswego, coal, Van Buren street, Schr T. D. Barker, Ashtabula, coal, South Haiste street.
Schr George L. Wren, Alpena, lumber, Market,
Schr J. V Jones, Muskegon, lumber, Allen's Silp,
Schr Ætha, Green Bay, lumber, South Halstei

treet.

Schr Mary Nau, Green Bay, shingles, Market,
Schr Glad Tidlings, «rand Hapids, wood, Stock-Yards,
Schr Rouse Simmons, Manistee, lumber, Market,
Schr Neille Gardner, Ahnapee, lumber, Market,
Schr Neille Gardner, Gulligton, lumber, Van Buren kreet.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, posts, R. I. R. R.
Schr C. North, White Lake, bark, Division street,
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber, Chicago ave

Schr C. North, White Lake, Dark, Division street.
Schr L. M. Davis, Nuskegon, lumber, Chicago a
nue.
Schr Coral, Black Creek, ties Van Buren street.
Schr Bessie Boait, Manistre, lumber, Market,
Prop Arabla, Buffallo, sundries, State street.

Prop Tortage, Buffallo, sundries, State street.

Prop Tortage, Buffallo, sundries, State street.

Prop Milwankee, Ogdensburg, sundries,
Schr Ethan Allendage, Inght.
Prop Milwankee, Ogdensburg, sundries,
Schr Selt, Ludington, light.
Schr Beine, Ludington, light.
Schr Herel, Manistee, light.
Schr Beine, Manistee, light.
Schr Groton, Sturgeon Bay, Ilgat.
Schr Groton, Sturgeon Bay, Ilgat.
Schr Groton, Sturgeon Bay, Ilgat.
Schr Hal, N. H. Ferry, White Lake, light.
Schr Mal, N. H. Ferry, White Lake, light.
Schr Seise Phillips, Manistee, ind.
Prop George Dunbar, Munkegon, light.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, light.
Schr Grottest, Muskegon, light.
Schr Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, light.

Schr Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Jenny Lind, Muskegon, light.
Schr Maggie Thompson, While Lake, light.
Schr S. A. Irish, Muskegon, light.
Schr S. A. Irish, Muskegon, light.
Scar Emeline, Manistee, light.
Scar Emeline, Manistee, light.
Schr City of Grand Rapids. Muskegon, light.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, light,
Prop Trader, Pentwater, sundries.

TO ARRIVE TO-DAY.
Prop Philadelphis, prop John Pridgeon, Jr., prop Mussenger, prop Brittain.

Hanging the Mayor of Bodmin.

In the reign of Edward the Sixth there was an insurrection in Cornwall on account of the alteration of the religion, and the country was placed under martial law, which in those times consisted simply of a Provost Marshal's going about and hanging up whomsoever he pleased. Of the wanton manner he which Sir William Kingston, the Provost Marshal on this occasion, executed his commission the following memorable instances are recorded: One Bover, Mayor of Bodmin, had been among the rebeis, not willingly, but by compulsion. Kingston, without inquiring into the direumstances, sent him notice that on a certain day he would come and dine with him. The Mayor made accordingly great preparations for receiving the Marshal, who failed not to come at the time appointed. A little before dinner the Marshal took the Mayor aside and whispered him in the ear, "That an execution must that day take place in the town, and that a gallows would require to be set up against the time the dinner should be done." The Mayor promised that one should be ready without fail, and gave orders to that effect to his officers. Meanwhile a sumptuous dinner was served up, to which they sat down in the greatest good humor imaginable. The Mayor spared no effort to please his guest, who seemed on his part as if he had never been more delighted. When the entertainment was over the Marshal, taking the Mayor by the hand, requested him to lead him to the place where the gallows was. They accordingly walked forth hand in hand, and on reaching the spot the Marshal asked Boyer if he thought the gallows were strong enough. "Ob. yes," answered the Mayor, "doubtless it is," "Well, then," said the Marshal, coolly, "get you up speedily, for st is provided for you." "Nay," rejoined the Mayor, "doubtless it is," "Well, then," said the Marshal, coolly, "get you up speedily, for st is provided for you." "Nay," rejoined the Mayor, "doubtless it is," "Well, then," said the Marshal, coolly, "get you up speedly, for st is provided for you." "N Hanging the Mayor of Bodmin.

AMUSEMENTS. STEAMER FLORA.

Programme of excursions for this week, ending July 20, from Clark-st. bridge:
Tuesday, July 19—To Evanston at 2:30 p. m. Chartered in the evening 19—00 the Lake at 2:30 p. m.:
Grand Moonlight at 7:30 p. m.
Thursday, July 18—To St. Joseph, Mich., at 9 a. m., returning at 11:30 p. m.
Friday, July 29—Chartered to Temperance Society.
Saturday, July 20—Chartered to Society.
Brown's Saratoga Brass and String Bands on board.
Pare to St. Joseph and return, only \$1; all other round trips, 50 cents.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. MONDAY, JULY 15, and Every Night During the Week, the Great Emotional Actress, MISS CLARA MORRIS UNION SQUARE THEATRE CO.,

In she American Drama in Five Acts entitled CONSCIENCE All the Principal Members of the Great Company in the Cast. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, THE PINK DOMINOS. Prices as usual. NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

THIS EVENING. MATINERS WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. New Stars, New Acts, New Songs. An entire chasge of programme.

JOHN HART, A. C. MORELAND, JENNIE MORGAN, ALLEN SISTERS, ETZELINE SISTERS, HITTEL LAWRENCE, NICK LAWRENCE, and a bost of others.

Prices of Admission-75, 50, and 25 cts.

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Unfortunately not one woman in a hundred, subjected to the whims of an American climate possesses that basis and starting point of real beauty—a pure and clear complexion.

What nature has thus denied, art must be called upon to furnish. It can be done; it is done daily. Prof. W. E. Hagan phickle beauty within the reach of every unbiased daughter of Eve when he discovered that surprising article known in fashionable circles as the true search of beauty, and called

The Magnetta Rath is a sure device for creatise pure and blooming complexion.

It conceals all natural blemishes in the most su prising and effective manner.

It removes all roughness, cruptions, reduce blotches, freckles, and tan with magned power.

It drives away all evidences of fatigue and excitement.

It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a darning purity and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, rotund, and plump.

It makes a matron of 35 or 40 look not more than 30 years old, and changes the rustic maiden into a cultivated city bells.

The Magnelia Balm removes all blemtshes and concells seary drawback to beauty; and, while it is a harmless as water, it is to life-like in its effects that the closest observer cannot defect its use.

Ladies who want to make themselves attractive can make an absolute certainty of it by using Hann's Magnetia Balax, and we know of no other way. It is the chespest preparation in the world, all things considered, and may be had at any drug store. It drives away all evidences of fatigue and

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NOTICE TO CONSUMERS



APG. 14, 1876.

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCH can be distinguished by a TIN TAG oneschlump with the word LORILLARD stamped
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Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearby 3.000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov'm't in 1877 about 83,500,000,
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These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturer's
rates.

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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

At 6:30 yesterday afternoon Mary Halloran years of age, and drunk, while crossing Wabash enuc at Hubbard court, was run down by an om-bus and badly bruised about the sides. She was nt to the County Hospital for treatment.

There was a wedding in Justice Robin son's office yesterday afternoon, in which Moses Nathan and Rebecca Plochinsky were made one. Alvin G. Taylor and Mary Ritzel and Frank He as nd Julia Kallander were married by Justice

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, (Tribusa suikling), was at 8 a.m., 80 degrees; 10 a.m., 18; 11 a.m., 89; 12 m., 88; 3 p. m., 87; 8 p. m., 83. Barometer at a. m., 29.47; 8 p. m.,

Albert Anderson, 11 years of age, resid-ing at No. 311 West Chicago avenue, while stand-ing at the corner of Jessesson and Sixteenth streets, was run down by a heavy truck. He will lose at least two toes of the left foot, which was badly

Yesterday noon George Sweetman, 12 years of age, residing at No. 191 Thirteenth place, while bathing in the river at the foot of Paulina street, got beyond his depth and was drowned. The body

7 years of age, while at play in the yard in the rear of his home, No. 173 Haisted street, was severely bitten on the left ear by a rabid Spitz dog. Detective Shea and Officer Rowan killed the animal, and saw that the boy received prompt precises attendence.

Late Sunday evening the Misses Kate and azzle O'Connor of No. 311 West Taylor street, while out riding in a bugry, collided with a street ar at the crossing of Blue Island avenue and Taylor street. Both were thrown out. The former and her collar-bone broken, and the latter reactived everal painful bruises.

The first annual meeting of the K. of S., for the purpose of organization, was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, July 14, F. L. Couch in the chair. The organization was duly perfected, and the following officers elected: Grand Chief, W. W. Giddings; Deputy Grand Chief, C. C. Crowell; Grand Secretary, F. L. Couch; Deputy Grand Secretary, F. C. Raff; Grand Treasurer, W. H. Weller. The next regular meeting will be held July 28.

of age,

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon Ernst Stahl, who died of a ruptured
stomach at No. 284 South Water street; Rosalie
Ribagoryk, a 5-year-old who was run over in front
of No. 560 Noble street by August Slonkey, who
was exonerated from all blame; and upon William
Lutz, who died at No. 329 Elston avenue of
apopiezy of the brain, superinduced by the excessive use of liquor. To-day an inquest will be held
upon Mrs. Ellen Mestor, who died at No. 82 Corneila street shortly after taking a dose of medicine. She had, however, been very ill for the
past two months.

past two months.

The Staats-Zeitung yesterday copies the article which The Tribune published last week relative to the schedules of personal property returned by Mesers. Foreman, Snydacker, and others in the South Town. It adds some additional facts as regards Aid, Rosenberg, who scheduled personal property valued at \$2,340. It says that the Alderman had, not very long ago, \$75,000 on deposit in the international Bank, which he was nervous about investing from his fear of loss. He also has, says the Staats-Zeitung, at least \$20,000 in revenue warrants and city acris, which he spparently did not consider taxable, although they really are so.

The Illinois State Ameteur Press Associations and city and the state of the state

The Illinois State Amateur Press Associaon held its annual meeting at the Palmer House
sterday afternoon, Mr. W. T. Hall, of the Westna Amateur, residing and delivering the address
welcome. Six new members were then admitd, after which an election of officers for the ening year was had, resulting as follows: Presiont, W. W. Wright, Cairo: Vice-President, H.
Livingstage, Galesburg: Second Vice-President,
illiam Loy, Chicago: Secretary, John P. Rowley,
incago: Treasurer, H. P. Hull, Chicago: official
gan, Echoes of the Board, Chicago: official edor, Samuel Clover, Chicago. The Western Amaur Press Association will meet at the Palmer
ouse this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the National
sociation at the same place to-morrow morning.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Chicago Medical Society was held in the club-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening. Dr. E. Ingals in the chair. There was a goodly attendance for so warm a night, including a number of lady physicians. Dr. De Laskie Miller read a paper upon the bowel affections of children incident to the summer months. This subject was discussed by nearly hair of the members present. Some amendments to the by-laws of the Society were discussed and laid upon the table. A sort of fuss took place between a couple of lady members regarding a matter quissed or the Society, and a long paper containing the grievances of Dr. Bowen concerning the alleged misdemeanors of a sister colleague, read by the above-mentioned lady, was listened to patiently by the sterner doctors.

In compliance with the terms of the charter of the association interested in the Fire-Insurance Parcol, it is obligatory npon the members to hold an annual meeting on or about the 10th of each July, for the purpose of deciding as to whether they will maintain the Patrol for another year, and to fix the appropriation. Yesterday afternoon such a meeting was held in the rooms of the Board of Underwriters. No. 127 LaSalle street, President Louis H. Davis in the chair, and Alfred Wright Secretary. The only business to be transacted was the fixing of the appropriation for the ensuing year, and this was placed at \$27,000, a reduction of \$1,000 from last year. Under the admirable control of Capt. Ben Bulwinkie, the Superintendent, the Patrol has grown to be one of the most useful institutions of the city. The meeting was adjourned for one year.

Primaries were held yesterday in the city wards and county towns composing the First Congressional Districts for the purpose of electing delegates to the Demogratic Convention, which meets this morning in Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street. But little interest was taken in the matter, since there was no such contest as that which occurred two years ago when Messrs. Hoxic and Caulfield were striving for the nomination. The only person who has been mentioned in connection with the nomination is Mr. J. R. Doolittle, Jr., and there appears to be no opposition to him in his party,—at least none worth speaking of. As was stated the other day. Mr. Hoxic absolutely declines to run again. The primaries were tame, except in the First Ward, where there was a sharp contest between the Thornton and McDonald factions, resulting in the election of the former ticket by a vote of 150 to 50.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Chicago Rolling. Mill Company, held yesterday, there was represented stock to the amount of \$1,975,200, the total stock of the Company being \$2,340,000. The President reported to the meeting gross earnings for the past year, \$3,226,318; total surplus July 1, \$331,347; total number of tons from and steel produced for the year ending July 1, 113,594. The Board of Directors was elected as follows: Stephen Clement, Milwaukee; Samuel P, Burt, New Bedford, Mass.; Orrin W. Potter, Cuicaco, Officers-Orrin W. Potter, Cuicaco, Officers-Orrin W. Potter, President; S. Clement, Treasurer; R. C. Hannah, 'Secretary, The President reported the entire works of this Company, both at Chicago and Milwaukee, in full operation, and that the Company now had about 3,000 men on their pay-roils. The manufacturing capacity of the Company is now about 1,000 tons from and steel per working day. The prospects of work for the past six months were reported more favorable than they have been for a considerable time past.

The license-receipts were \$1,500. The disbursing-clerk paid out \$1,100

Corporation-Counsel Bonfield beld up his ind in the afternoon, and the City-Clerk swore him into office. Notices have been sent to the owners of neatres and halls to comply with the recently-assed ordinance concerning exits, etc.

A movement is on foot to license person ho lean money on chattel mortgages, tem on the same footing as farm-brokers The condition of the river is due to the fact that the canal is full of water on account of the recent rains, and the opening of the locks would overflow the banks.

Hildreth is around the City-Hall almost every day working, it is understood, to get the Council to give him a seat. Well-posted men say he will not get what he is after.

The Police Captains are at work collecting aformation about dealers in second-hand goods, with a view to the prevention of the handling of tolen articles by the unscrupulous dealers. The Treasurer's receipts were: Water-Office. \$2,122; Collector. \$1,065; Comptroller, \$391. Total, \$3,578. He paid out \$5,000, near-ly all of which was used to redeem certificates of 1877.

The Sub-Committee on Water Rates held

There were 226 deaths last week, an in There were 220 deaths has week, an increase of 90 over the preceding one, but a decrease of 40 for the corresponding week in 1877 Of the decedents 131 were under 1 year. The Fourteenth Ward furnished the most—41. Choler infantum carried off 60 and convulsions 25.

The following were among the building-permits issued: H. Lowdner, two-story brick store and dwelling, No. 666 Larribbee street, \$2,500; Patrick Carney, two-story dwelling, No. 135 Superior street, \$2,500; Charles Hill, three-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 106 Sher-man street, \$3,500.

The refusal of the Council to reconsid the vote by which they refused to confirm the ap pointment of Bensinger as City Weigher kills him Having failed to get nineteen Aldermen to pledge themselves to vote for him, the effort to reconside was made at the suggestion of the Mayor in ord to test Bensinger's standing. As only fitteen vot ''yea,'' this may be considered his official ob

Commissioner De Wolf is working to second the erection of pumping works on the lake-shore, in order to utilize the Fullerton avenue conduit, which is now useless. About \$50,000 is required, but the appropriation is only \$10,000, and that is not available, as it will not be collected to the suppose that the suppose the suppose the suppose that the suppose that the suppose that the suppose the suppose that the suppose the suppose that the suppose the suppose that the suppose that the suppose that the suppose the suppose that the suppose the suppose the suppose that the suppose th for a year. One citizen has agreed to advance \$5,000, and it is expected others will follow this

The North-avenue pier will be ready The North-avenue pier will be ready for the alling children Monday morning. Boats will leave Madison-street bridge four times a day for the accommodation of South and West Side people. In order to reach the very poor people in the Fifth, Sixth. Seventh. Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Wards. Commissioner De Wolf is trying to raise \$400 in order to pay the expenses of two or three omnibuses, which will call at the homes of the poor and take the mothers and children to the pier. Contributions can be sent to Mr. Amoler, Secretary of the Citizens' Association, corner Lasalle and Washington streets.

Salle and Washington streets.

The quarterly report of the Board of Inspectors of the House of Correction shows that the cash receipts were \$3,378, and the expenses \$9,476. How much the county owes is not stated. There were in the prison April 1, 356; received to June 30, 1,317; discharged, 1,363; leaving in the Bridewell June 30, 310. The first commitments numbered 462, while 855 admitted that they had previously been imprisoned. The number of prisoners under 21 was as follows: 11, seven; 12, ten; 13, fiften; 14, twenty-nine; 15, twenty-six; 45, thirty-seven; 17, sixty; 18, fifty-three, 19, sixty; 20, fifty-four. As to education, 1,123 could read and write, fifty-three could read only, and 141 write.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Hot Springs yesterday, looking and feeling bette than for a year past. Commissioner Fitzgerald was considerably restfallen vesterday. The primaries Saturday seemed to have effectually driven out the hope that he would be the next Sheriff. Kern was feeling the other way.

An ingenious gentleman of keen foresigh An ingenious generalism to sell tickets to a "wake" for Thursday evening. He said the person was not dead yet, and, wiping away a tear, expressed his satisfaction that the poor feliow could last but a few days more at greatest.

There was great interest manifested at the Board meeting yesterday in drawing a Grand Jury for Anguist, although Judge Rogers had given no such order, and furthermore had determined not to hold court during that month. The Commissioners, somehow, have a greater dread of Grand Juries than ordinary persons. A Medical Board, consisting of Drs. Jewell

A Medical Board, consisting of Drs. Jewell, Lyman, and Brower, has been appointed to exercise a limited control over the Insane Asylum. The Board is so organized as to be understood to mean toat the medical management of the Asylum will remain next year as it has been this, as the new rules provide for the election of a Medical Superintendent on a recommendation of the Board, Dr. Spray's re-election will, no doubt, be urged.

Commissioner Senne had two resolution Commissioner Senne had two resolutions yesterday, but aid not succeed in getting either of them introduced. One provided for the closing of the County Agent's office at once, to remain closed until September, and that hereafter it be closed between July 1 and Sept. 1, and that the Agent and his assistant should hold office until Sept. 1, 1879. The other was calling on the County Attorney for an opinion as to what time the Board should fix the salary of its members, etc., on the supposition that it has such power.

CRIMINAL.

Joseph Beemer, larceny as bailes of a car et from Blanche Palmer, of No. 163 West Madi son street, and Joseph Perry, larceny of \$11 fron vere out upon a spree, are locked up at the Wes Madison Street Station.

When Wyworth's trial was called at Pol lak's Court yesterday it was found that he had jumped his bail. Aug. Marx was his bondsman and the bond was for \$500. Rudolph is in the County Jail, and likewise in all probability Kase, although a lawyer was making an effort to keep him out last night, on account of his wife being with child.

Detectives Murnane and Wiley yesterday arrested a fellow giving the name of Edward R. Jones, who is said to be the "pal" of Taylor and Grey, the safe-blowers and burglars who were recently captured at Bioomington. Jones was the third person who escaped. Grey is being held here for Sheriff Benton, of Claykon County-fa., and Jones will also be turned over to him, in case the Bloomington authorities are unable to identify him, which is probable.

him, which is probable.

The night of June 22 the cigar store of Parmelee & Hooker, No. 283 West Madison street, was entered by burglars and plundered of about \$100 worth. Detectives Shea and Traynor faithfully followed up the case until last evening, when they succeeded in arresting George Deno. an employe at No. 50 Carpenter street, in whose possession they found a portion of the plunder. Deno squealed at the station, and Clark Penny was arrested. Another portion of the plunder was found at No. 142 West Randolph street.

at No. 142 West Randolph street.

Max Kanter's wife keeps a dressmaker's establishment on North Clark street, and he has had Mrs. Elizabeth'Casey arrested on charge of assault with a deadly weapon. He states that on the 9th inst. Mrs. Casey came for a couple of dresses, but did not pay for them when she took them away. Max eventually took his pay in cabbages, etc., in which Mrs. Casey dealt, and then told her he did not wish to have any more dealings with her. She got indignant, and sent her little 9-year-old son over to call max a d-d Jew and drive customers away, which so enraged him that he gave chase to the boy, when Mrs. Casey rushed at him with a sharp-pointed knife. The trial will come up Monday, before Justice Robinson.

Cheyenne heard about the police somabble

up Monday, before Justice Robinson.

Cheyenne heard about the police squabble and broke loose last night. Lou Coville, rooming at No. 316 State street, robbed Michael Brown of \$10, and Neide Williams robbed Albert Smith, of Hartford, Conn., of \$35, at her room, No. 471. Clark street. During the evening Dell Williams. Carrie Mondelle, and Charles Springer. a plmp, had a row in Walther's concertsaloon, and robbed a Norwegian, name unknown, of \$61. A terrible racket was raised, and the trio were run in by Detectives Flynn and Stewart. While investigating this case Capt. O'Donnell came across another pimp pamed E. O. Grosjean, who was carved over the left eye by his mistress, Hattie Case, in a row in Brader's concert-saloon, Wherefore Capt. O'Donnell swears that he will recommend the Mayor to revoke some more licenses.

The wife-killing mania continues with unabated vigor. In the early hours of yesterday morning wenzel Marchak, a cray saloon-keeper at No. 340 Twenty-seventh street, shot his wife while lying in bed, and then badly kicked and boather about on the floor. The bullet entered at the tip of the left shoulder thade and glanced off into the neck, a wound which, though serious, will not prove fatal. The injured woman escaped as best she could, and, climbing a fence, sought protection from the neighbors. Marchak also escaped through the alley, and has not since-been captured. He has borne a hard same for some time past, and has frequently been arraigned in the South Division Police Court. The cause for

THE CITY-HALL.

the shooting is sain to be jealous, and the scenario a fortner teller telling him that a stranger was the actual father of his 6-months-old child.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: John Smith, larerny of a horse and bugg from Joseph Hof of the Stock-Yards, \$500 to the Criminal Court: Henry Kibler, assaulting John Hopson, \$300 to the 18th: Pairick Gavin, disorderly, \$50 fine; C? H. Smith, disorderly conduct towards a little daughter of R. Hutchins, \$25 fine; John Jones, attempting to commit larceny, at the store of H. S. Berkowsky, No. 384 Clark street, \$500 to the Criminal Court: Willis Wood, inmate of a disorderly house, \$50 fine; Thomas Maloney, William Wolf, Jerrett Jones, and Henry Heiderman, tramps, given the rest of the day to leave town: Joseph Henderson, "Buckskin Joe," a handless vagrant, on comolaint of Col. Schaffner, \$100 fine; John McCormick, stabbing John Fleming in a saloon brawl at No. 1452 Halsted street, \$1,000 to the 19th; Louis Host, burglary of \$290 and some deeds from the residence of his mother-inlaw, No. 102 Archer avenue, \$100 ditto; James Bradshaw, colored and 70 years of age, larceny of rags and paper from Marks Nathan. \$100 fine. distice Morrison held C. A. Carter, assaulting Detective O'Connor, \$700 to the 18th; Rose Johnson, indecent conduct in Union Park, \$100 fine; sent to the Catholic Asylum. Justice Kaufnann fined William Lewis, alias Lawrence, \$100 for tapping a saloon-till; Lizzie Brown, disorderly, \$100 fine and fity days: Herman Painter and George Clark, larcenylof cigars and articles valued at \$100, to the 10th, as some more boys are wanted on the same charge; Mary Ray, keeper of a disorderly house at the corner of Kinzie and Cass streets, \$25 fine; two inmates, \$10 fine each; Fred Reod, vagrant, \$100.

THE COUNCIL.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENCY.

The Council held a regular weekly meeting last evening. Aid. Tuley in the chair. The absentees were Beidler and Schweisthal. The bonds of several of the recently-elected city flicers were received and referred to appropriate

ommittees.

After some miner business had been transacted, and while the Clerk was reading an ordinance, Mr. Cleveland, the Mayor's Secretary, walked into the room and placed a large envelope on the Clerk's desk. Every Alderman opened his eyes, and was assumded when the envelope was found to contain a communication from the Mayor nominating V. A. Seavy for Superintendent of Police. Ald. Ryan moved that the document be referred

Ald. Ryan moved that the document be referred to the Committee on Police.

It was so disposed of.

Ald. Cullerton asked if a motion would not be in order to suspend the rules for the purpose of confirming Mr. Seavey.

Ald. Ryan—It is too late.

Ald. Ryan—It is too late.

Ald. Ryan—It is too late.

Ald. Ryan would not yield.

The Chair held that a motion to suspend the rules was out of order, the rules providing that, except by unanimous consent, communications should be referred.

A long debate enaned over a motion of Ald. Rawleign that, when the Council adjourn, it adjourn until Thursday night. The friends of flickey fought it, but they were besten by a vote of 22 to 10.

Ald. Cary moved that the Committee on Police be instructed to report Thursday night, and that the nomination of Capt. Seavey be made a special

order.

This motion also raised a breeze.
Ald. Daly said the position of Superintendent was an important one, and the Committee would probably want a little time to investigate. He and other members expected to be out of town part of this week, but would report Monday night if possible. sible.

Aid. Culierton spoke in favor of the motion. The Mayor would not send in the name of an improper man. The Committee might be instructed to report at once.

Aid. Daly made another speech. It was unjust

Aid. Day made abother speech. It was unjust to ask the Committee to report so soon. Hickey had had charge of the force for a long time, and a day or two more wouldn't make any difference.

Aid. Cary thought it was due to the puolic that the matter be decided as soon as possible that peace hight be restored. The Aldermen would be as ready to vote Thursday night as at any other time. Me. Ald. Daly—What is the use of referring the name Ald. Daly—What is the use of referring the name to the Commattee?

Ad. Cary—It is a mere matter of form. The report of a committee does not influence votes.

The motied was agreed to, all but one or two of Hickey's friends voting nay.

BENSINGER.

Ale. Ryan moved that the motion by which the Mayor's nominee for City Weigner Bensinger) was rejected be reconsidered.

A squabble ensued, which was ended by the Chair decding that the motion was in order.

It, however, was not agreed to—yeas 15, nays 17, as follows:

Yeas—P. arsons. Ballard, Lodding, Cullerton, Risz-

It, however, was not agreed to—yeas 15, nays 17, as follows:

Yeas—P. arsons. Ballard, Lodding, Cullerton, Eiszner, Seaton, Eawleigh, Ryan, stauber, Waido,
Wetther, Janssens, Daly, Jonas—15,

Nays—Tuley, Sanders, Cary, Pheips, Mallory, Tully,
Turner, Riordan, McNaily, Lawier, Smyth, McNurney,
Cook, Throop, Thompson, Knopf, McCaffrey—17,
On motion of Ald. Ryan, the rales were suspended, and an order passed authorizing Lawrences
& Martin to erect temporary frame buildings in the
proposed West-Side Driving-Park, they to be gemoved whenever the Council shall order it.

The Committee of Nine having arrived, the
special order—the consideration of the majority
and minority reports on the Hildreth case—was
was taken up.

Ald, Rawleigh moved that the subject be temporarily postponed.

follows:
Yeus-Pearson, Tuley, Bailard, Sanders, Cary, Glibert, Mallory, Elszner, Seaton, Rawleigh, Thompson,
Knopf, ityan, Stauber, Niesen, McClaffrey, Jonas-17,
Yays-Pheies, Turner, Lodding, McNally, Oliver,
Lawler, Smyth, McNurney, Throop, Waldo, Janssens,
1918-12.

THE "TELEGRAPH." The next special order—the report of the Joint Committees on Finance and Printing, recommending that the contract for the city printing be awarded to the Telegraph—was taken up.

Ald. McCaffrey spose against the report, and moved to amend by striking out Telegraph and inserting Inter-Ocean. A long talk followed, resulting in the report be-The Council then adjourned.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

of the County Board was held yesterday afterne of the County Board was need yesterday afternoon, all the members present except Mr. Burling.

There first came up a resolution introduced at the last meeting calling for a statement from the County Agent of the number of "passes" issued through his office since January, and to whom, the object being to clear up a suspicion which has gone abroad, to the effect that the friends of cer-'passes' issued.

Mr. Mulloy moved that the resolution be se

amended that the information called for would show upon whose recommendation the "passes" had been issued.

The resolution as amended prevailed, Mr. Lenzen alone opposing it.

In obedience to a resolution of a week ago the Chicago Medical College sent in the name of Dr. J. S. Jewell, the Rush Medical Dr. Lyman, and the Woman's Medical Dr. D. R. Brower, as members of the Advisory Board for the Insane Asylum. The recommendations were concurred in.

THE COUNTY TREASURER'S SEMI-MONTHLY REhad been issued.

The country treasurer's semi-monthly report was read. It showed that there was \$10,983 to the credit of the General Fund; \$25,631 to the credit of the General Fund; \$25,631 to the credit of the General Fund; \$25,631 to the credit of the Court-House Fund; and \$111,216 to the credit of the Sinking Fund, new indebtedness, The interest Fund, new indebtedness, was overarswn \$7,549. The report was referred.

A lengthy and hist-sounding petition was read from the employes of the Propate Court—which was also signed by many lawyers—complaining of the extreme neat, and praying that awnings be placed over the windows, and other steps be taken to arrest the flight of Mercury thereabouts. Referred to the Committee on Licenses.

A communication was read from George Johnson & Co., protesting against the manner in which the authorities of the Town of Calumet had let the contract for improving Vincennes road, which they set forth was let without competition and to friends of the authorities, etc., and calling on the Board not to allow the contractors any payment out of the sappropriation made for that purpose until the said authorities showed that they had acted in a straigntforward way in letting the work. Referred.

A large number of bills were read and referred.

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THE FINANCE-COMMITTEE
reported on the Sheriff's semi-annual report, and adverse to the allowance of an item of expense of \$80 for postage, and directing that officer to turn over the amount of \$5,553, which appeared due from his report to the county.

Mr. Wheeler was in favor of allowing the \$60, and moved to so amend the report. The amendment was lost by a vote of \$ to 6, and the report was adopted.

ment was lost by a vote of 8 to 6, and the report was adopted.

PASSES.

Mr. Cleary called up the matter of the issuing of "passes," and said he had a curiosity to see the County Agent's report on the subject. He was interrupted by several members, who appeared to fear the reading of the document.

In the midst of the confusion which followed, Mr. Cleary was called temporarily to the chair. No scoper had he taken his seat tan the members, who were fretting under some thrusts he had made at them, began to annoy him by all manner of playful motions. The scene which followed reminded one of John Hart's Court of Appeals, except that it was much more indicrous. It closed by the Chairman inquiring what was before the house, and by his, a la Hart, Joining in the dance amfil roars of laughter in the lobby.

The regular order of business was then proceeded with, several bills being reported and passed on. The Joint Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts and Public Service reported recommending the appointment of two experts to test the smoke-burners which have been in use in the County Building for the past year.

Mr. Wheeler offered as an amendment that the smoke-burners be oaid for.

Mr. Fitzgerald tried to get the floor, but Mr. Spofford was recognized in his stead.

Mr. Fitzgerald—That's what we all think.

Mr. Wheeler perested in speaking amid roars of

laughter, and the Chair perspired freely in trying to hammer him down with his gavel. It was no use, however, for Wheeler's voice was heard above the aggregation of noises.

Mr. Bradley wanted to adjourn for two weeks to go fishing. Mr. Mulloy wanted to adjourn at once to attend the base hall game between the city and county, but the Chair would not entertain any of the motions until Wheeler had yielded the floor. The din was great, and finally the Chair solemnly arose as if to read the riot act, but instead he fread from the "rales" to show that no one could speak twice on the same subject without permission of the Board; and contended with his tongue and gavel that Wheeler should sit down. Finally he sat down and there was comparative quiet.

Mr. Conly sent up to the Clerk to be read a series of resolutions thanking Mr. Cleary for bringing order out of chaos, notwithstanding the preconcerted effort which had been made to be fuddle him, and intended to plodge the spoil over members of the Board to vote for him for the next Chairman in he event of his being re-elected this fall.

Mr. Hoffman miswed that the resolutions lay over

all.

Mr. Hoffman moved that the resolutions lay over inder the rules, and they were so disposed of.

The Board then adjourned for one week. DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

READY FOR UNVEILING.

The Douglas Monument is at last an accomplished fact. Republics are not always ungrateful, as has been practically exemplified by the generous action of the Illinois Legislature in this case, and, thanks to an enterprising, practical Commission to whom was intrusted the disposition of the funds and the management of the project, the work has cone forward with the least possible delay, until now the monument towers above surrounding trees, pretty parks, and costly residences, and the face of the Little Giant's statue surmounting the beautiful granite column fronts on the blue waters of -Lake Michigan. Workingmen were busy yes-

face of the Little Giant's statue surmounting the beautiful grante column fronts on the blue waters of Lake Michigan. Workingmen were busy yesday removing the derricks and the other useful pieces of machinery which have played their parts in putting this noble tribute to the memory of the dead in the snape it will preserve for ages. There is something still to be done in the way of smoothing off the grounds and clearing up the debris, but a good part of it will have been accomplished by to-morrow moraling, when the formal divelling will take place. While this is not designed to be a public celebration,—it having been decided to have that at some fature date,—all who are so disposed can attend this first and formal disclosing of the bronze statue of Senator Douglas, and will be made perfectly welcome by the members of the Commission who have the ceremony in charge.

Technical descriptions have been given from time to time in the Chicago papers of this beautiful memorial of departed worth. The visitor who knows little or nothing about the technicalities of art will, however, probably find as much to admire and braise as the most scientific of the scientific and the most technical of the technical. He will see resting upon the lillinols-stone steps a foundation—the tomb—of granite, the sarcophagus being of Vermont marble, obtsined from the place where Senator Douglas was born. At each of the four corners of the tomb is a granite pedestal, each of the pedestals having four raised smooth faces on which to place inscriptions or bas-reliefs if ever so desired. The granite of the tomb and the pedestal is from Harricane Island, in the Penobscot River, Me. The base of the monument above the tomb is in four courses of granite. The third of these is a huge square with a smooth, raised surface on each of the four corners. On the next course appears a wreath, extending around the four sides, and caught at the four corners. On the next course appears a wreath, extending around the four sides, and caught at the four corners on

grounds have been filled with rich, black earth, of which the Illimois Central people formished a large quantity free, besides transporting it to the spot without charge. Considerable sodding has been done, flowers set out, and trees punated, stone sidewalks laid, low stone fences put up, and a wall just south of the grounds built by the railroad company, sloping down to the tracks and neatly sodded. The symmetry of the menument, the nice proportions of all the parts, the beauty of the grounds, and, in short, all the attending features, cannot but draw forth expressions of approval and admiration from all beholders.

For those who like figures, it may be stated that the shaft cost \$15,600, the status \$8,000, the substructure \$7,803, the walls, sidewalks, and coping, \$4,984, and the improvements to the grounds, etc., somewhere in the neighborhood of \$3,000.

THE SUPERINTENDENCY.

CAPT. SEAVEY NOMINATED. no name would be sent to the Council in the evening, since it was known that Hickey could only count on sixteen votes, Beidler being out of town, while he needed nineteen to be confirmed. This while he needed hineteen to be constrined. This is trash. No one credits such such as the way of the benefit that the Mayor intended to stand by him, and to give him time to see if he could secure the required votes. There was, as usual, a good deal of talk about the situation, Hickey's friends claiming he was sure to be his own successor, and his opponents that he was beaten and it would be useless for him to indulge the hope of success. Among those counted as for him was Cook, out he said he would not vote yea, though he would have done so had he been present at the other Council meeting.

An Alderman exhibited a postal card, sent to him by one Ford, a miember of the Ancient Order of libermans, who jgave as reasons for defeating lickey his "incompetency," a star on Irish character, and an enemy to the cause of Irish independence." It was further charged, and this was said to be susceptible of proof, that he was an "informer in the pay of the British Minister at Washington. This is trash. No one credits such statements except the writer of them. Several members of the A. O. H. repudiated Ford, never having heard of him.

MR. WASHBURN

of him.

MR. WASHBURN
seemed to have dropped out of the race. His name was seldom mentioned, and several Aldermen referred to a "dark horse" in the shape of one of the police force. Capt. Seavey. Capt. O'Donnell, Lieut. Callahan, and Lieut. McGarigle were mentioned, but few were apparently united on any one of them. tioned, but few were apparently united on any one of them.

"The Mayor is figoring for a delay in Hickey's interest," was in the mouths of many, and the programme referred to the other day by The Theorem was regarded as the way in which it was to be secured.

programme referred to the other day by The Thibune was regarded as the way in which it was to be secured.

All Tile SPECULATION, however, was upset in the evening, when Capt. Seavey's name was sent in the the Council. It surprised everybody, and the Aldermen, especially those who are opposed to Hickey, didn't know what to make of it. Some regarded the communication as a "stiff." "The Mayor," said one Alderman, "had to, send in a name, or it would look bad, so he sent in Seavey's. He can't be confirmed." Those whom the reporter conversed with did not think that the nomination was made in sincerity. It is known that Capt. Seavey his refused absolutely to take the position, even if he could get it. One Alderman, who is not very suspicious of trickery, remarked: "Don't you see through it? Heath is determined that Hickey shall have a place. There will be "a vacancy, and, if Seavey goes through, Hickey will get the Captancy." But would he take it?" "Certainly—in a minute. Didn't Gund take a Captaincy after being Commissioner? There is nothing dishonorable in it."

It seems that three Aldermen called on the Mayor about 5:30 in the interest of Hickey and asked for a delay, and his Hour gave them until 7 o'ciock, saying that if the nineteen votes were not secured by that hour he would send in another name. Capt. Seavey has long been a favorite of his, and he, it is said, regards him as a natural policeman. If confirmed Capt. Seavey will accept.

If A VOTE HAD BEEN TAKEN LAST NIGHT, the nomination would have been defeated by two to one. It was impossible to get at all the inside facts, but to-day they will in mounted the succeeds by Thursiary night in getting nineteen votes the Committee on Police will report against Capt. Seavey, and their report will be concurred in; and Monday night in getting nineteen votes only in another, and one or two others, enough, per mans, to confirm him, and when he goes into headquarters Hickey will take possession of the Union Street Station.

DR. GOODWIN.

DR. GOODWIN.

HIS MELLENNIAL VIEWS.

THE TRIBUTE published yesterday a summary of the protest read by Mr. Henry L. Hammond, a member of the First Congregational Church, against the views preached by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, the pastor, regarding the personal coming of the Savior, the return of the Jews to Palestine, etc. A reporter yesterday made some inquiries on the general subject, and ascertained that the views heldsby Dr. Goodwin are not those of the Congregational Church, so far as the Church has expressed herself. Her teaching have all been directly contrary to the Doctor's, though many laymen hold opinions agreeing with his. It is not believed that one of the other Congregational ministers in Chicaro but the same interpretation upon those pasages of the Bible relating to the Second Advent that Dr. Goodwin does.

It must be borne in mind, however, that these opinions of the Doctor are not what may be called heretical,—are not such as call for any interference on the part of other ministers or other churches. If he were to teach in his pulpit, and his congregation were to listen without dissent to, the doctrine of confession, the worship of the Virgin Mary, etc., the Congregational Association would take notice of it, and, it his church

We reverence their priest, but, disagreeing On price or creed, dismis him without rear. It is not believed that the members of the congregation are dissatisfied with the teachings of Dr. Goodwin, for whom they have the greatest affection and esteem. Many of them are indifferent on the subject; several agree with him; a few, like the Rev. Mr. Hammond, are opposed to him; but that anything like a war in the church will grow out of this is not believed, and it would be very painful if one should.

Dr. Goodwin has now been connected with that church for over eleven years, —has outli it up to be one of the enormous churches of the city. It is so large, indeed, that it taxes his strength to the utmost to look after it. Any intestine warfare would ruin the work of years, and disrupt one of the oldest city churches.

There is just now considerable attention being paid to these Second-Adventist opinions, dias in part to the fact that many of the Evangelists who have done so much of late are strong advocates of them, and in part to the fact that they are held by the Rev. George Muller, of Brissol, England, who was here a few months ago, and to whom Dr. Goodwin listened with greatattention. The only danger to be apprehended from these views as their tendency to unsettle and disquiet the minds of men, and to absorb all their thoughts to the prejudice of the things of this world with which they are immediately concerned. But a person as well balanced and self-controlled as Dr. Goodwin is not apt to be led astray in this manner.

The Rev. H.-L. Hammond, in conversation with a reporter yesterday concerning the feeling of the congregation about this question of a literai reign of Christ on earth, said that the matter had not been talked over very generally in the church, and it was limpossible to say at present how far Dr.

of Christ on earth, said that the matter had not been talked over very generally in the church, and it was impossible to say at present how far Dr. Goodwin's views were indorsed by the congregation. Probably, he said, a good many of the younger people in the church would be led, through their respect for the pastor, to give attention to the subject, and might be led into his war of thinkings. The older members were probably divided in opinion. He (Mr. Hammond) desired to express his high esteem for Dg. Goodwin, whom he personally respected and loved as a pastor and as a man. Only he regarded his views on this question as erroneous.

who is well known to the Chicago public as a dis penser of justice from a Clark-street court, and also as an amateur mariner, having for the past two years been interested in a tug which piles up and down the Chicago River, has got into trouble on account of his seafaring propensities, and to-day will be called upon to defend a suit for \$4,500 debt, to be begun in the Circuit Court by Joseph Greenhaig, formerly of Cleveland, but for the past six months or so a resident of this city. Mr. Greenhald's allegation is simply that Justics Haines lied to him; and this he will atempt to prove when the case comes to trial. He Cleveland, he was the proprietor of two tuz-boats, the Triad and the D. F. Edwards, but it is only with the former that this article has anyth halg upon an improved plan, which, he claims haig upon an improved plan, which, he claims, made her running expenses about half those of any other boat of the same size,—the saving being effected in the small amount of coal consumed. Justice Haines and a man named Meserve, also a Chicagoan, heard of the Triad, and also learned that in spite of the improved furnace there were debts amounting to \$7,000 on her. They wrote several letters to Greenhalg, so the shater says, and finally Haines offered \$8,000 for the boat if whe came up to the representations made to him by debts amounting to \$7,000 on her. They wrote several elters to Greenhalg, so the sater says, and finally Haines offered \$8,000 for the boat if she came up to the representations made to him by several experienced tars whom he had consulted on the subject. Acting on this offer, Mr. Greenhalg came to Chicago in November last, and met ffaines. The latter said that if the \$7,000 debt cound be settled for 50 cents on the dollar, as claimed by Greenhalg, he would pay it, advancing \$4,000 for that purpose, and if there was any sirrolus Greenhalg was to have the same, and Haines was to deed back to him such interest in the boat as was left after these claims had been paid and some necessary reprire made, on a valuation for the entire boat of \$8,000. As Mr. Greenhalz tells the story, Haines represented to him that it would be necessary to transfer the entire tug to him (Haines), and the Clevelander says that, supposing that a man who dealt out justice would surely use a little of the article in his own transactions, consented to make the transfer, but very naturally wanted some security. When this topic was broached Haines said that he was THE PROPRIETOR OF A HOUSE AND LOT.

No. 145 South Jefferson street, worth \$4,500, and that he would give Greenhalg a deed to this property as security for his interest in the tug, directhal was green and demanded a warranty deed, which Haines agreed to furnish, having in the meantime gotten possession of the tug. Greenhalg was not very solicitious about the matter, as he says if since and assured him in the presence of five witnesses that there was not the slightest incumbrance upon the property, except \$40 water tax, which ne would pay. But, after Greenhalg had established himself in the house, a water-tax collector came around and threatened to disconnect lake Michigan and the establishment unless the claim of the city was paid. The tug-man had to settle this, and it made him a little anxious about that warranty deed which Haines nad promised to settle this, and it made him a little

that warranty deed winch Haines nad promised to give. So he dethied his son to look after the matter, and that faithful young man began's series of systematic visits to the Clark street justice office, which were continued with such painful regularity that Haines became nervous, and, the young man says, began to use guille. On one occasion, when young Greenhalg was making it particularly warm for the Justice, the latter told him one morning at 9 o'clock that he would go right out and be back with the deed in ten minutes. He did go out, but, although the stern young man sat in the office antil the sun had waxed and waned, and it was 8 p. m. by all the reliable clocks in town, Haines, he says, came not, and the youth put him down for a de-inder.

came not, and the youth put him down for a deluder.
But a greater surprise than the visit of the Warter
Collector or the non-appearance of the warrantee
deed was in store for Mr. Greenhaig. One fine
day he received a notice to pack up and move out
of the Jefferson street nouse, for the very good
reason that the premises had oeen sold under a
foreclosed mortgage and a treat deed. Then his
hair began to raise, and his equity of redemption
in that snorting little tug that he had piloted all
the way from Cleveland to assume a remarkably
diminutive aspect. He had a talk with Haires, —
several of them, in fact, but he says
about the only thing he could discover was
that the J. P. had saddied about \$2,000 of debt on
the craft since taking possession of her. Day before yesterday the boat was libeled for some of
these debts, and Mr. Greenhaig concluded it was
time to push his suit, and accordingly instructed
his lawyer to file a bill, which will go on the Circuit Court docket to-day. it Court docket to-day. IN REPLY TO ALL THE ABOVE ALLEGATIONS.

it is understood that Justice Haines will set up that he never claimed there was no incumbrance on the Jefferson street property; that the value of 88,000 was never placed on the tug; and that, in teneral and particular, he has acced as an honest

MARY KENNEDY. THE INQUEST

Physician Geiger; but, not being able to be pres-ent, he sent in a written statement that yesterday he made a post-mortem examination of Mary Kendy's body, and found that death had ennedy's body, and found that death had ensued from internal hemorrhage, produced by the lodg-ing of a ball in the left lung.

Deputy-Coroner Korn then made a statement to the jury, saying that Kennedy, in a conversation with him yesterday afternoon, had admitted doing

ened at the shooting, and knew hothing of what followed.

Mrs. Bridget McCann was in bed at the time of the shooting. About two weeks ago Mrs. Kenhedy told.witness that she was afraid of being shot by her husband.

Dr. N. J. Schroeder, of No. 289 West Twelfth street, testified to going to Kennedy's house Sun-day morning, and found the woman dead. Ken-nedy was very much excited, and told witness that he had shot his wife and tried to kill himself; asked

caused by two pistol-balls fired by her husband, Jeremiah Kennedy, and recommended that he be held to the Grand Jury without ball.

THE HUSBAND.

Kennedy lies at the County Hospital in about the same condition as when he was brought there. The bullet passed entirely through the body, and lodged in the dorsal cartilages of the back. There was no immediate necessity of cutting it out, and it has been allowed to remain there for the present. To a TRIBURE reporter who visited him last evening at 9 o'clock. Kennedy appeared much better than could really be expected. About noon he expectorated a small quantity of blood, and throughout the day breathing caused considerable bain,—symptoms which are considered highly unfavorable. He conversed freely, thought in a low and broken tone, and his conversation all tends to show that he wishes the impression to go forth that he loved his wife dearer than his life. After relating how his first wife had deserted him, taking with her his only child, he told how he had wooed and won the wife he shot. Some 16 years ago in a saloon brawl he received a fracture of the frontal bone (forchead), some assaliant striking him with a scale-weight. Since then he had been troubled with neuralgia, or shooting pains and aches that correspond to the description of neuralgic onlars. He says work in the cold damp, and unventilated basements the Stock-Yards brought on rheumatism, find he frequently suffered, the most excruciating agonies. Then he began drinking. For years past the priests when he went to confession would order him to leave the woman; friends and acquaintances belonging to the same religion also took up the hue and cry, and he had no peace of mind. When the repoter then queried as to the actual cause of the mirder, he replied strongly: 'You are a man; can you not see the causes? I shot her because I loved her.''

When questioned as to what transpired just before the shooting, and when asked if his wife knew that she was about to be shot, he replied that he remembered nothing; that h

ing more towards injuring his chances of life.

MINING, SOUTH AND WEST.

would be washed out and saved by the improved processes which obtained in California. Five years have elapsed since he was in the latter place, and he intends to visit the State and ascertain what new devices there are for saving gold before he returns to the Dahionega region.

saving gold before he returns to the Dahlonega region.

"Mr. Blake," said the writer, "are there any deep mines, such as the Comstock lode, in the Eastern States?"

"Not one, so far as I know. The deepest shaft in Georgia, I think, was 100 feet."

"Do you believe then that gold might be found in quantities at great, depths?"

"Most assuredly. There is no reason why gold and silver mines might not be discovered 1,000 feet below the surface equal to any in California or Nevada. In one place there are seven adjoining veins. I should not be surprised if they ran together to a certain distance below the surface, and intend to sink at least one shaft in my property."

"Are you acquainted with the Comstock mines, Mr. Blake?"

"Yes, very well, indeed. I was one of the original owners of some of the ground now occupied by the Ophir and other mines."

"How do you account for the failing off in price of Consolidated Virginia and California?"

"My impression is that these mines are now

From Rockford Gazette, July 10, 1878.
The Rockford Insurance Company, of Rock

on the body of Mary Kennedy, who was shot and killed by her husband early Sunday morning at No. 179 Meagher street, was held at the West Twelfth-Street Police-Station at 3 o'clock yester-day afternoon, Deputy-Coroner Korn presiding. The jury selected was as follows: John Noonan, John Shaughnessy, John Zerambo, H. A. Hage-maa, Ed Halvey, Thomas McQuinney, H. Wundt, F. Brummell, L. Pfirmamer, M. Kleme, Michael Kenney.

The first witness to have been called was County-

the jury, saying that Kennedy, in a conversation with him yesterday afterboon, had admitted doing the shooting.

The first witness examined was Nicholas Stephens, a street-car driver, who rented the rooms to the Kennedys. He had known the family three months. He detailed the row made by Kennedy's noisy conduct and carsing. Directly after this the pistot was fired, and Mrs. Kennedy begaa to scream. Witness opened the blinds to his windown and cried "marder"; while he was doing this three more shots were fired. After the shooting ceased, witness ran to the street and gave an alarm, which resulted in the police reaching the scene. During the three months that the Kennedys had lived in the house, witness had frequently heard them quarreling, the trouble always being started by the man. Witness had never known of Kennedy's drinking or seen bind drink. Mrs. Kennedy had often said that she was afraid of her hasband, and that he had threatened to shoot her. Two weeks ago Kennedy threatened the lives of two young men who came to the house of secure the job of painting it, and said he would kill them if they came around again. Witness herostrated with Kennedy for this exhibition of temper, but the man said he didn't care anything for his life; that he intended to shoot somebody, and then kill himself. Witness believed Kennedy to be subject to fits of temporary insanity.

Mrs. Bilen McCarty, who lives at No. 177 Meagher street, was next sworn: About 11 o'clock Saturday night witness saw Kennedy be subject to fits of temporary insanity.

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Mrs. Brilen McCarty, who lives at No. 177 Meagher street, was next sworn: About 11 o'clock Saturday night witness saw Kennedy be subject of the whoting and sc

witness to get some chloroform from the bureau so that he (Kennedy) could kill himself.

Officer William Casey testified to the fact of the arrest. Kennedy told the officer that there had been trouble in the family for the past eight months; that he could not get along with his wife's people;; and that he had been the revolver for the purpose of killing his wife.

The jury returned a verdict that Mary Kennedy came to her death from internal hemorrhage caused by two pistol-balls fired by her husband, Jeremiah Kennedy, and recommended that he be held to the Grand Jury without ball.

THE HUSBAND.

A California Operator's Views of the Geor-

gia Depósits.

New York Graphic.

Mr. Gorham Blake, a Californía mining operator, has purchased a large quantity of land in the Georgia gold fields, and intends to test hydraulic mining in the Dahlonega region. A representative of the Graphic, meeting Mr. Blake, asked his opinion, as an expert, of the probabilities in that State. "In my judgment," said he, "there are vast quantities of gold to be mined been of the rudest. The people seem to know othing of the improved methods which have so long obtained in California. The surface of a large district is full of gold, and, while there has been an abundance of water, hydraulic mining has not been attempted on any extensive scale. One New York speculator has dumps of gold ore to the value, I should think, of \$10,000,000, but the gold is so exceedingly fine that it will require the utmost care to save it. By the rude methods of the Georgia miners By the rude methods of the Georgia miners only a slight percentage of the gold is saved. A couple of copper plates, the surfaces of which are oxydized, is all the safeguard against the waste of gold, whereas in California there are a number of ingenious devices for catching the minute fragments of the precious metal."

Mr. Blake gave some instances of the folly and laziness of the mining operators, and said that as soon as the water was applied the gold would be washed out and saved by the improved processes which obtained in California.

"How do you account for the falling off in price of Consolidated Virginia and California!"

"My impression is that these mines are now too deep to be worked profitably, not but that there is an abundance of rien ore,—indeed, it gets richer as they go deeper,—but the heat is so tremendous that human beings can't get at it. Men can't live more than two or three mine utes in the lower depths; 110 and 116 degrees of heat is experienced in these lower depths, and the air in these deep recesses is insufficient to sustain life, while the water is scalding hot. I owned Comstock-lode stock, but sold out some time ago, as I apprehended that the mines could not be worked at so great a depth."

"Do bunderstand vou, then, that the mines are as large producers of ore as ever?"

"Certainly, the ore is richer the lower the depth. There is more gold and it is of a finer quality, but men can't work it below 2,000 feet. It makes no difference, winter or summer, or what device is employed—the heat becomes terrible by the time the lower levels are reached. Each man is allowed five gallons of ice-water per day. It does not affect him much, for the water passes off in perspiration. When the man comes to the surface he gives forth a perfect cloud of steam."

Mr. Blake, who seems to be a very intelligent gentleman, speaks in high terms of the future of gold and silver mining in this country and

gentleman, speaks in high terms of the future of gold and silver mining in this country and that as good a prospect exists for prelitable mining on the Atlantic slope as on the Pacific. 135,000 POLICIES.

> ford, 111., having issued 135,000 policies of in surance since January, 1867, gives below statement of its condition on June 30, 1878. Each year has given an increase of means and stands stronger than ever, especially with the farmers of Illinois. It avoids large cities, and

AVOID THE HEAT. Why swelter over a hot summer stove, or range, when for a small sum of money the latest thing in the way of a summer-stove can be had at 100 Lake street? The Double Quick stove can be run an entire day on twelve pounds of coal.

" Hamlet " in Irish. Mr. [Richard Grant] White gives a passage from "Hamlet," first as it is orinted, and next as he imagines it to have been spoken in Shakspeare's time, and by contemporary Irish gentlemen. We reproduce them both:

tlemen. We reproduce them both:

Is it not monstrous that this player here,
But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,
Could force his son so to his own conceit.

That from her working all his visage warm'd;
Tears in his eyes, distraction in 's aspect,
A broken voice, and his whole function suiting
With forms to his conceit; and all for nothing.

Expressed as it best may be according to or orthography, says Mr. White, it was spoke thus:

Ess it can monstroes that these player have.

thus:
Ess it aon monsstroos that these player hare,
Boot een a feection, in a dhrams of passyon,
Coold force hees soul so to heer own consale,
That from her working all hees veesage warm'd;
Tures in hees ayes; desathraction in "a sepect,
A broken voice, and hees whole founction shooting
Wit forms to hees consale; and all for nothing.

Is it possible that anybody can imagine that
an Irish gentleman who would say "ces" for
"is" would say "monsstroos" instead of
"monsthrous," or "hare" mstead of "here,"

or that a Leisser of "noting" when he means be guilty of aying "noting" when he means "nothing"? Was the old pronunciation of "what," "fwhat," because a Connaught man now thus enunciates the word! Were the "Sonnets" ever read in the way to which we are now invited to "return"?

Munich's Deluge of Beer.

Letter from G. C. Pulton.

Beer is drank pretty freely in all parts of Germany, but in Munich it literally supersedes water, which is only used for boiling potatoes washing dishes, and making beer. As much beer as a person can drink can be had for ten pfennigs, or about two and a half cents, cold and sparkling, and it is not to be wondered at that everybody relies upon it, when good drinking water is so scarce, and if you put a lump of ice in it will cost as much money. A visit to the breweries and beer-gardens and tap-rooms of Munich would astouish the most inveterate beer-drinkers of Baitimore. It is sold at the breweries in mues holding about as much as four ordinary glasses, and so great is the damand that of an evening when the spigot of a fresh barrel is turned it is never stopped until the barrel is cumpt. We have seen five barrels thus running at one time in a large establishment, the mugs being filled with remarkable dexterity. It is used in every family as a part of the daily food, young and old partaking of it with all the freedom that we use water. They contend that it is healthy, and much less injurious than coffee, and that se few persons injure themselves by drinking it to excess as others do not be a superson of the daily food, young and cold partaking of its pure themselves by drinking it to excess as others do not be a superson of the daily food, young and cold partaking of its with all the freedom that we use water. They contend that it is healthy, and much less injure themselves by drinking it to excess as others do not be a superson of the daily food in the confee. Munich's Deluge of Beer.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic is the only preparation of beef containing its scaling nutritions properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, out contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-austaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; and in every form of debility, particularly if resulting from pulmonary compolaints. It is friendly and helpful to the most delicate stomach. Caswell, Hazand & Co., proprietors, New York.

DEATHS.

WHITCHER-In this city, July 13, Charles H. Whitcher, aged 37 years.
SCHNEIDER-Sunday, July 14, at 12 p. m., at her late residence. 83 Grant-place, Margereta New, beloved wife of Feter Schneider.

137 Little Rock (Ark.) papers please copy.
O'BRIEN-July 13, at her residence, 112 DeRovenste, Bridget O'Brien, beloved wife of William O'Brien, rough Medicaday, July 17, at 10 o'clock a. m., to Jesuic Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Jesuit Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.
VOORHEES—In this city, July 15, of consumption.
Hattle B. Voorhees.
Remains taken to Beloit, Wis.
Le Rochester (R. Y.) pagers please copy.
WALBRIDGE—At Colorado Springs, July 12, D. H.
Walbridge, formerly of Chicago.

WALBRIDGE—At Colorado Springs, July 12, B. H. Walbridge, formerly of Chicago. Notice of funeral hereafter. 17 Toledo (O.) and Brookiyn (N.Y.) papers please KEHOE-Funeral of Arthur Kehoe from his late residence, Nineteenth and Loftus-sta., to-day at 10 o'close KEHOE-Funeral of Arthur Kenoe from his late regidence, Nineteenth and Loftus-sta., to-day at 10 o'clock by carriages.
WILSON -Sunday morning. July 14, at his residence, 90 Cottage Grove-av., George Wilson, aged 45 years.

Mative of Pennsylvania.

EF St. Louis (Mo.) and Wilmington (Del.) papers nicess conv.

please copy.

RHRY—On Sunday, July 14, of congestion of the brain. Offiver Ernest, son of E. D. and Delia F. Rhey, aged 8 months and 6 days.

CARBOLL—Monday, July 15, the infant daughter of Michael J. and Mary A. Carroll, aged 8 months.

Funeral from the residence, 254 North Frankinsta, Tuesday, July 16, at 1 o'clock. Carriages to Caivary.

BOLEYN—On the 15th last., Mary, only daughter of C.J. and Josephine Baieyn, aged 17 years and 9 months. Funeral from parents residence, 98 Townsend-st.

HISLER—Funeral of Brother-A. Hisler from the residence, 680 Indiana-ay. Tuesday, at 10 clock shary. All members of the United Ancient Order of Druth Invited to meet at the hall corner of Clinton and Endolutions. lolidi-sts., at 12 o'clock snarp.

KELLEY-Of congestion of the brain, Walter James
Kelley, son of John J. Kelley and Eugenia A. Pretette, ared 1 year and 12 days.

Funeral at 10 o'clock to-day by carriages.

For New Orleans papers please copy. ADDISON-At No. 120 Seeley-av., July 15, echolera infantum. Arthur Clement, youngest sone John and Henrietta C. Addison, aged 2 years and

Funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence, by carriages to Graceland Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend-

ANNOUNCEMENTS. MR. G. H. SPOFFORD LEADS THE MEETING to-day at Y. M. C. A. rooms, 150 Madison-st Subject: "All that Believe are Justified."

TO RENT.

TO RENT. Offices, en suite er single, AT LOW RATES, CHARLES GOODMAN. Room 43, 116 Washington-st.

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BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, SHOW CASES, EDISON ELECTRIC PEN in perfect order, TUESDAY, July 18, at 2 o'clock p. m., at our sales-rooms, 173 and 175 Enandolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS,
HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, ETC.,
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For Tuesday's Sale, July 16, at 9:30 a.m., AT OUR STORE, THE Entire Furniture of Private Dwelling. New Parlor and Chamber Sets, A full line Carpets, General Household Goods, Stock of Groceries, &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., WEDNESDAY, July 17, WE SHALL SELL 400 CASES SEASONABLE

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AND SHIPPING CARS,
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PRESS POR CATALAGUE. MAIR GOODS. My Pat. SARATOHA WATE of natural curly hair improves woman looks wonderfully. You will have now other after seeing it. Sent G. O. D. MRS. THOMPSON, tooks wonderfully. You will have now other after seeing it. Sent C. O. D. Miks. THOMPSUS. Other waves, 43. 210 Walsah 43.

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Glenwood, Mills Co Harlan, Shelby Cour Iowa City, Johnson Keckuk, Lee County.

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Capt. ED. N. KIRK THENRY T. WRIGHT A first-class Preparatory : attractive. Educational fac-begins Sept. 5, 1878. For fi-alogue to Morgan Park, Coo

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Pourteenth year opens shidren. Boarding and da ent and experienced te paratus, etc. Special at lateenth and Pine-sta., 8 ress MRS, EUGENIA CU

Ten miles from Philadelphi fives a thorough collegis who here pursue the san ceive the same degrees. Particulars as to course of EDWARD H Swarthmore College, 8ws